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THIS COMMITTEE REPORT CONTAINS THE PRESIDENT'S 1965 EDUCATION AND STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGES, THE TEXT OF THE 1965 ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT (ESEA) TO IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL QUALITY AND OPPORTUNITIES, AND A SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF THE ESEA. THE TITLES OF THE ACT PROVIDE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR (1) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES TO EDUCATE CHILDREN FROM LOW INCOME FAMILIES, (2) SCHOOL LIBRARY RESOURCES AND INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS, (3) SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATIONAL CENTERS AND SERVICES, (4) EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING, AND (5) THE STRENGTHENING OF STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION. ALSO INCLUDED IN THE REPORT ARE FACT SHEETS CONTAINING BACKGROUND DATA AND PROPOSALS FOR EACH OF THE TITLES, RELEVANT CHARTS, A LIST OF POSSIBLE ESEA PROGRAMS, AND THE AMENDED TEXTS OF PUBLIC LAWS 874 AND 815. PUBLIC LAW 874 IS CONCERNED WITH FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES IN AREAS AFFECTED BY FEDERAL ACTIVITIES AND PUBLIC LAW 815 DEALS WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL FACILITIES IN THESE AREAS. (LB)

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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89th Congress
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ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

Background Material With Related Presidential Recommendations

PREPARED FOR THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND
PUBLIC WELFARE
UNITED STATES SENATE

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JANUARY 26, 1965

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FOREWORD

The President of the United States, in those eloquent passages in the state of the Union message concerning education and in his message transmitting to the Congress his education program, has established goals for our country which can and should be reached with dispatch, and to the extent that the Congress deems appropriate, in their full measure.

To achieve this goal, the public needs to know as soon as possible and in as great detail as can be set forth the contents and effect of the enactment of the program.

This committee print seeks to give in concise form the basic facts upon which this legislation is based. I feel sure that it will prove helpful to Senators, to the educational community, and to the parents who are writing, asking about the bill.

WAYNE MORSE,
Chairman, Education Subcommittee.

89TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT
1st Session } { No. 1

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

JANUARY 4, 1965.—Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of Congress, My Fellow Americans:

On this Hill, which was my home, I am stirred by old friendships.

Though total agreement between the Executive and the Congress is impossible, total respect is important.

I am proud to be among my colleagues of the Congress whose legacy to their trust is their loyalty to their Nation.

I am not unaware of the inner emotions of the new Members of this body.

Twenty-eight years ago, I felt as you do now. You will soon learn that you are among men whose first love is their country, men who try each day to do what they believe is right.

* * *

We are entering the third century of the pursuit of American union.

Two hundred years ago, in 1765, nine assembled colonies first joined together to demand freedom from arbitrary power.

For the first century we struggled to hold together the first continental union of democracy in the history of man. One hundred years ago, in 1865, following a terrible test of blood and fire, the compact of union was finally sealed.

For a second century we labored to establish a unity of purpose and interest among the many groups which make up the American community.

That struggle has often brought pain and violence. It is not yet over. But we have achieved a unity of interest among our people unmatched in the history of freedom.

And now, in 1965, we begin a new quest for union. We seek the unity of man with the world he has built—with the knowledge that can save or destroy him—with the cities which can stimulate or stifle him—with the wealth and machines which can enrich or menace his spirit.

We seek to establish a harmony between man and society which will allow each of us to enlarge the meaning of his life and all of us to elevate the quality of our civilization.

This is the search we begin tonight.

State of the World

But the unity we seek cannot realize its full promise in isolation. For today the state of the Union depends, in large measure, upon the state of the world.

Our concern and interest, compassion and vigilance, extend to every corner of a dwindling planet.

Yet, it is not merely our concern but the concern of all freemen. We will not, and should not, assume it is the task of Americans alone to settle all the conflicts of a torn and troubled world.

Let the foes of freedom take no comfort from this. For in concert with other nations, we shall help men defend their freedom.

Our first aim remains the safety and well-being of our own country.

We are prepared to live as good neighbors with all, but we cannot be indifferent to acts designed to injure our interests, our citizens, or our establishments abroad. The community of nations requires mutual respect. We shall extend it—and we shall expect it.

In our relations with the world we shall follow the example of Andrew Jackson who said: "I intend to ask for nothing that is not clearly right and to submit to nothing that is wrong." And he promised, "the honor of my country shall never be stained by an apology from me for the statement of truth or the performance of duty." That was our policy in the 1830's and that is our policy today.

Our own freedom and growth have never been the final goal of the American dream.

We were never meant to be an oasis of liberty and abundance in a worldwide desert of disappointed dreams. Our Nation was created to help strike away the chains of ignorance and misery and tyranny wherever they keep man less than God means him to be.

We are moving toward that destiny, never more rapidly than in the last 4 years.

In this period we have built a military power strong enough to meet any threat and destroy any adversary. And that superiority will continue to grow so long as this office is mine—and you sit on Capitol Hill.

In this period no new nation has become Communist, and the unity of the Communist empire has begun to crumble.

In this period we have resolved in friendship our disputes with our neighbors of the hemisphere, and joined in an Alliance for Progress toward economic growth and political democracy.

In this period we have taken more steps toward peace—including the test ban treaty—than at any time since the cold war began.

In this period we have relentlessly pursued our advances toward the conquest of space.

Most important of all, in this period, the United States has reemerged into the fullness of its self-confidence and purpose. No longer are we called upon to get America moving. We are moving. No longer do we doubt our strength or resolution. We are strong and we have proven our resolve.

No longer can anyone wonder whether we are in the grip of historical decay. We know that history is ours to make. And if there is great danger, there is now also the excitement of great expectations.

AMERICA AND THE COMMUNIST NATIONS

Yet we still live in a troubled and perilous world. There is no longer a single threat. There are many. They differ in intensity and danger. They require different attitudes and different answers.

With the Soviet Union we seek peaceful understandings that can lessen the danger to freedom.

Last fall I asked the American people to choose that course.

I will carry forward their command.

If we are to live together in peace, we must come to know each other better.

I am sure the American people would welcome a chance to listen to the Soviet leaders on our television—as I would like the Soviet people to hear our leaders.

I hope the new Soviet leaders can visit America so they can learn about this country at firsthand.

In Eastern Europe restless nations are slowly beginning to assert their identity. Your Government, assisted by leaders in labor and business, is exploring ways to increase peaceful trade with these countries and the Soviet Union. I will report our conclusions to the Congress.

In Asia, communism wears a more aggressive face.

We see that in Vietnam.

Why are we there?

We are there, first, because a friendly nation has asked us for help against Communist aggression. Ten years ago we pledged our help. Three Presidents have supported that pledge. We will not break it.

Second, our own security is tied to the peace of Asia. Twice in one generation we have had to fight against aggression in the Far East. To ignore aggression would only increase the danger of a larger war.

Our goal is peace in southeast Asia. That will come only when aggressors leave their neighbors in peace.

What is at stake is the cause of freedom. In that cause we shall never be found wanting.

THE NON-COMMUNIST WORLD

But communism is not the only source of trouble and unrest. There are older and deeper sources—in the misery of nations and in man's irrepressible ambition for liberty and a better life.

With the free Republics of Latin America I have always felt—and my country has always felt—special ties of interest and affection. It will be the purpose of this administration to strengthen these ties. Together we share and shape the destiny of the new world. In the coming year I hope to pay a visit to Latin America. And I will steadily enlarge our commitment to the Alliance for Progress as the instrument of our war against poverty and injustice in the hemisphere.

In the Atlantic community we continue to pursue our goal of 20 years—a Europe growing in strength, unity, and cooperation with America. A great unfinished task is the reunification of Germany through self-determination.

This European policy is not based on any abstract design. It is based on the realities of common interests and common values, common dangers and common expectations. These realities will continue to have their way—especially in our expanding trade and our common defense.

Free Americans have shaped the policies of the United States. And because we know these realities, those policies have been, and will be, in the interest of Europe.

Free Europeans must shape the course of Europe. And, for the same reasons, that course has been, and will be, in our interest and the interest of freedom.

I found this truth confirmed in my talks with European leaders in the last year. I hope to repay these visits to some of our friends in Europe this year.

In Africa and Asia we are witnessing the turbulent unfolding of new nations and continents.

We welcome them to the society of nations.

We are committed to help those seeking to strengthen their own independence, and to work most closely with those governments dedicated to the welfare of all their people.

We seek not fidelity to an iron faith but a diversity of belief as varied as man himself. We seek not to extend the power of America but the progress of humanity. We seek not to dominate others but to strengthen the freedom of all.

I will seek new ways to use our knowledge to help deal with the explosion in world population and the growing scarcity in world resources.

Finally, we renew our commitment to the continued growth and effectiveness of the United Nations. The frustrations of the U.N. are a product of the world we live in, not of the institution which gives them voice. It is far better to throw these differences open to the assembly of nations than permit them to fester in silent danger.

These are some of the goals of the American Nation in the world.

For ourselves we seek neither praise nor blame, gratitude nor obedience.

We seek peace.

We seek freedom.

We seek to enrich the life of man.

For that is the world in which we will flourish.

That is the world we mean for all men to have.

* * *

TOWARD THE GREAT SOCIETY

World affairs will continue to call upon our energy and courage.

But today we can turn increased attention to the character of American life.

We are in the midst of the greatest upward surge of economic wellbeing in the history of any nation.

Our flourishing progress has been marked by price stability unequalled in the world. Our balance-of-payments deficit has declined and the soundness of our dollar is unquestioned. I pledge to keep it that way. I urge business and labor to cooperate to that end.

We worked for two centuries to climb this peak of prosperity. But we are only at the beginning of the road to the Great Society. Ahead now is a summit where freedom from the wants of the body can help fulfill the needs of the spirit.

We built this Nation to serve its people.

We want to grow and build and create, but we want progress to be the servant and not the master of man.

We do not intend to live—in the midst of abundance—isolated from neighbors and nature, confined by blighted cities and bleak suburbs, stunted by a poverty of learning and an emptiness of leisure.

The Great Society asks not only how much, but how good; not only how to create wealth, but how to use it; not only how fast we are going, but where we are headed.

It proposes as the first test for a nation: the quality of its people.

This kind of society will not flower spontaneously from swelling riches and surging power.

It will not be the gift of Government or the creation of Presidents.

It will require of every American, for many generations, both faith in the destination and the fortitude to make the journey.

Like freedom itself, it will always be challenge and not fulfillment.

Tonight we accept that challenge.

A NATIONAL AGENDA

I propose we begin a program in education to insure every American child the fullest development of his mind and skills.

I propose we begin a massive attack on crippling and killing diseases.

I propose we launch a national effort to make the American city a better and more stimulating place to live.

I propose we increase the beauty of America and end the poisoning of our rivers and the air we breathe.

I propose we carry out a new program to develop regions of our country now suffering from distress and depression.

I propose we make new efforts to control and prevent crime and delinquency.

I propose we eliminate every remaining obstacle to the right and opportunity to vote.

I propose we honor and support the achievements of thought and the creations of art.

I propose we make an all-out campaign against waste and inefficiency.

THE TASK

Our basic task is threefold:

—to keep our economy growing;

—to open for all Americans the opportunities now enjoyed by most Americans;

—to improve the quality of life for all.

In the next 6 weeks I will submit special messages with detailed proposals for national action in each of these areas.

Tonight I would like briefly to explain some of my major recommendations in the three main areas of national need.

I. A Growing Economy

BASIC POLICIES

First, we must keep our Nation prosperous. We seek full employment opportunity for every American. I will present a budget designed to move the economy forward. More money will be left in the hands of the consumer by a substantial cut in excise taxes. We will continue along the path toward a balanced budget in a balanced economy.

I confidently predict—what every economic sign now tells us—the continued flourishing of the American economy.

But we must remember that fear of a recession can contribute to the fact of a recession. The knowledge that our Government will, and can, move swiftly will strengthen the confidence of investors and business.

Congress can reinforce this confidence by insuring that its procedures permit rapid action on temporary income tax cuts. And special funds for job-creating public programs should be made available for immediate use if recession threatens.

Our continued prosperity demands continued price stability. Business, labor, and the consumer all have a high stake in keeping wages and prices within the framework of the guideposts that have already served the Nation so well.

Finding new markets abroad for our goods depends on the initiative of American business. But we stand ready—with credit and other help—to assist the flow of trade which will benefit the entire Nation.

ON THE FARMS

Our economy owes much to the efficiency of our farmers. We must continue to assure them the opportunity to earn a fair reward. I have instructed the Secretary of Agriculture to lead a major effort to find new approaches to reduce the heavy cost of our farm programs and to direct more of our effort to the small farmer who needs help most.

INCREASED PROSPERITY

We can help insure continued prosperity through—

—a regional recovery program to assist development of stricken areas left behind by our national progress;

—further efforts to provide our workers with the skills demanded by modern technology, for the laboring man is an indispensable force in the American system;

—extension of the minimum wage to more than 2 million unprotected workers;

—improvement and modernization of the unemployment compensation system.

As pledged in our 1960 and 1964 Democratic platforms, I will propose to Congress changes in the Taft-Hartley Act including section 14–B. I will do so hoping to reduce conflicts that for several years have divided Americans in various States.

In a country that spans a continent, modern transportation is vital to continued growth.

TRANSPORTATION FOR GROWTH

I will recommend heavier reliance on competition in transportation and a new policy for our merchant marine.

I will ask for funds to study high-speed rail transportation between urban centers. We will begin with test projects between Boston and Washington. On high-speed trains, passengers could travel this distance in less than 4 hours.

II. OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

Second, we must open opportunity to all our people.

Most Americans tonight enjoy a good life. But far too many are still trapped in poverty, idleness, and fear.

Let a just nation throw open to them the city of promise:

—*to the elderly*, by providing hospital care under social security and by raising benefit payments to those struggling to maintain the dignity of their later years;

—*to the poor*, through doubling the war against poverty this year;

—*to Negro Americans*, through enforcement of the civil rights law and elimination of barriers to the right to vote;

—*to those in other lands seeking the promise of America*, through an immigration law based on the work a man can do and not where he was born or how he spells his name.

III. TO ENRICH THE LIFE OF ALL

Our *third* goal is to improve the quality of American life.

THROUGH EDUCATION

We begin with learning.

Every child must have the best education our Nation can provide.

Thomas Jefferson said no nation can be both ignorant and free. Today no nation can be both ignorant and great.

In addition to our existing programs, I will recommend a new program for schools and students with a first-year authorization of $1,500 million.

It will help at every stage along the road to learning.

For the preschool years we will help needy children become aware of the excitement of learning.

For the primary and secondary school years we will aid public schools serving low-income families and assist students in both public and private schools.

For the college years we will provide scholarships to high school students of the greatest promise and greatest need and guaranteed low-interest loans to students continuing their college studies.

New laboratories and centers will help our schools lift their standards of excellence and explore new methods of teaching. These centers will provide special training for those who need and deserve special treatment.

THROUGH BETTER HEALTH

Greatness requires not only an educated people but a healthy people.

Our goal is to match the achievements of our medicine to the afflictions of our people.

We already carry on a large program for research and health.

In addition, regional medical centers can provide the most advanced diagnosis and treatment for heart disease, cancer, stroke, and other major diseases.

New support for medical and dental education will provide the trained men to apply our knowledge.

Community centers can help the mentally ill and improve health care for school-age children from poor families, including services for the mentally retarded.

THROUGH IMPROVING THE WORLD WE LIVE IN

The city

An educated and healthy people require surroundings in harmony with their hopes.

In our urban areas the central problem today is to protect and restore man's satisfaction in belonging to a community where he can find security and significance.

The first step is to break old patterns—to begin to think, work, and plan for the development of entire metropolitan areas. We will take this step with new programs of help for basic community facilities and neighborhood centers of health and recreation.

New and existing programs will be open to those cities which work together to develop unified long-range policies for metropolitan areas.

We must also make important changes in our housing programs if we are to pursue these same basic goals.

A Department of Housing and Urban Development will be needed to spearhead this effort in our cities.

Every citizen has the right to feel secure in his home and on the streets of his community.

To help control crime, we will recommend programs—

—to train local law enforcement officers;

—to put the best techniques of modern science at their disposal;

—to discover the causes of crime and better ways to prevent it.

I will soon assemble a panel of outstanding experts to search out answers to the national problem of crime and delinquency.

The beauty of America

For over three centuries the beauty of America has sustained our spirit and enlarged our vision. We must act now to protect this heritage. In a fruitful new partnership with the States and cities the next decade should be a conservation milestone. We must make a massive effort to save the countryside and establish—as a green legacy for tomorrow—more large and small parks, more seashores and open spaces than have been created during any period in our history.

A new and substantial effort must be made to landscape highways and provide places of relaxation and recreation wherever our roads run.

Within our cities imaginative programs are needed to landscape streets and transform open areas into places of beauty and recreation.

We will seek legal power to prevent pollution of our air and water before it happens. We will step up our effort to control harmful wastes, giving first priority to the cleanup of our most contaminated rivers. We will increase research to learn more about control of pollution.

We hope to make the Potomac a model of beauty and recreation for the entire country—and preserve unspoiled stretches of some of our waterways with a wild rivers bill.

More ideas for a beautiful America will emerge from a White House Conference on Natural Beauty which I will soon call.

Art and science

We must also recognize and encourage those who can be pathfinders for the Nation's imagination and understanding.

To help promote and honor creative achievements, I will propose a National Foundation on the Arts.

To develop knowledge which will enrich our lives and insure our progress, I will recommend programs to encourage basic science, particularly in the universities—and to bring closer the day when the oceans will supply our growing need for fresh water.

IV. THE GOVERNMENT

For government to serve these goals it must be modern in structure, efficient in action, and ready for any emergency.

I am currently reviewing the structure of the executive branch. I hope to reshape and reorganize it to meet more effectively the tasks of today.

Wherever waste is found, I will eliminate it.

Last year we saved almost $3½ billion by eliminating waste.

I intend to do better this year.

And I will soon report to you on our progress and on new economies we plan to make.

Even the best of government is subject to the worst of hazards.

I will propose laws to insure the necessary continuity of leadership should the President become disabled or die.

In addition, I will propose reforms in the electoral college—leaving undisturbed the vote by States—but making sure no elector can substitute his will for that of the people.

* * *

Last year I spoke to you after 33 years of public service—most of them on this Hill.

This year I speak after 1 year as President of the United States.

Many of you in this Chamber are among my oldest friends. We have shared many happy moments and many hours of work. And we have watched many Presidents together. Yet, only in the White House can you finally know the full weight of this Office.

The greatest burden is not running the huge operations of government—or meeting daily troubles, large and small—or even working with the Congress.

A President's hardest task is not *to do* what is right, but *to know* what is right.

Yet the Presidency brings no special gift of prophecy or foresight. You take an oath—step into an office—and must then help guide a great democracy.

The answer was waiting for me in the land where I was born.

It was once barren land. The angular hills were covered with scrub cedar and a few live oaks. Little would grow in the harsh caliche soil. And each spring the Pedernales River would flood the valley.

But men came and worked and endured and built.

Today that country is abundant with fruit, cattle, goats, and sheep. There are pleasant homes, and lakes, and the floods are gone.

Why did men come to that once forbidding land?

They were restless, of course, and had to be moving on. But there was more than that. There was a dream—a dream of a place where a freeman could build for himself, and raise his children to a better life—a dream of a continent to be conquered, a world to be won, a nation to be made.

Remembering this, I knew the answer.

A President does not shape a new and personal vision of America.

He collects it from the scattered hopes of the American past.

It existed when the first settlers saw the coast of a new world, and when the first pioneers moved westward.

It has guided us every step of the way.

It sustains every President. But it is also your inheritance and it belongs equally to the people we serve.

It must be interpreted anew by each generation for its own needs; as I have tried, in part, to do today.

It shall lead us as we enter this third century of the search for "a more perfect Union."

This, then, is the state of the Union: Free, restless, growing, and full of hope.

So it was in the beginning.

So it shall always be, while God is willing, and we are strong enough to keep the faith.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 4, 1965*.

89TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT
1st Session } { No. 45

EDUCATION PROGRAM

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

EDUCATION PROGRAM

JANUARY 12, 1965.—Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed

To the Congress of the United States:

In 1787, the Continental Congress declared in the Northwest Ordinance:

> Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

America is strong and prosperous and free because for 178 years we have honored that commitment.

In the United States today—

One-quarter of all Americans are in the Nation's classrooms.

High school attendance has grown eighteenfold since the turn of the century—six times as fast as the population.

College enrollment has advanced eightyfold. Americans today support a fourth of the world's institutions of higher learning and a third of its professors and college students.

In the life of the individual, education is always an unfinished task.

And in the life of this Nation, the advancement of education is a continuing challenge.

There is a darker side to education in America:

One student out of every three now in the fifth grade will drop out before finishing high school—if the present rate continues.

Almost a million young people will continue to quit school each year—if our schools fail to stimulate their desire to learn.

Over 100,000 of our brightest high school graduates each year will not go to college—and many others will leave college—if the opportunity for higher education is not expanded.

The cost of this neglect runs high—both for the youth and the Nation:

Unemployment of young people with an eighth grade education or less is four times the national average.

Jobs filled by high school graduates rose by 40 percent in the last 10 years. Jobs for those with less schooling decreased by nearly 10 percent.

We can measure the cost in even starker terms. We now spend about $450 a year per child in our public schools. But we spend $1,800 a year to keep a delinquent youth in a detention home, $2,500 a year for a family on relief, $3,500 a year for a criminal in State prison.

The growing numbers of young people reaching school age demand that we move swiftly even to stand still.

Attendance in elementary and secondary schools will increase by 4 million in the next 5 years; 400,000 new classrooms will be needed to meet this growth. But almost one-half million of the Nation's existing classrooms are already more than 30 years old.

The post-World War II boom in babies has now reached college age. And by 1970, our colleges must be prepared to add 50 percent more enrollment to their presently overcrowded facilities.

In the past, Congress has supported an increasing commitment to education in America. Last year, I signed historic measures passed by the 88th Congress to provide—

Facilities badly needed by universities, colleges, and community colleges;

Major new resources for vocational training;

More loans and fellowships for students enrolled in higher education; and

enlarged and improved training for physicians, dentists, and nurses.

I propose that the 89th Congress join me in extending the commitment still further. I propose that we declare a national goal of

Full Educational Opportunity

Every child must be encouraged to get as much education as he has the ability to take.

We want this not only for his sake—but for the Nation's sake.

Nothing matters more to the future of our country: not our military preparedness, for armed might is worthless if we lack the brainpower to build a world of peace; not our productive economy, for we cannot sustain growth without trained manpower; not our democratic system of government, for freedom is fragile if citizens are ignorant.

We must demand that our schools increase not only the quantity but the quality of America's education. For we recognize that nuclear age problems cannot be solved with horse-and-buggy learning. The three R's of our school system must be supported by the three T's—teachers who are superior, techniques of instruction that are modern, and thinking about education which places it first in all our plans and hopes.

Specifically, four major tasks confront us—

to bring better education to millions of disadvantaged youth who need it most;

to put the best educational equipment and ideas and innovations within reach of all students;

to advance the technology of teaching and the training of teachers; and

to provide incentives for those who wish to learn at every stage along the road to learning.

Our program must match the magnitude of these tasks. The budget on education which I request for fiscal year 1966 will contain a total of $4.1 billion. This includes $1.1 billion to finance programs established by the 88th Congress. I will submit a request for $1.5 billion in new obligational authority to finance the programs described in this message. This expenditure is a small price to pay for developing our Nation's most priceless resource.

In all that we do, we mean to strengthen our State and community education systems. Federal assistance does not mean Federal control—as past programs have proven. The late Senator Robert Taft declared:

> Education is primarily a State function—but in the field of education, as in the fields of health, relief, and medical care, the Federal Government has a secondary obligation to see that there is a basic floor under those essential services for all adults and children in the United States.

In this spirit, I urge that we now push ahead with the No. 1 business of the American people—the education of our youth in preschools, elementary and secondary schools, and in the colleges and universities.

I. PRESCHOOL PROGRAMS

My budget will include up to $150 million for preschool projects under the community action program of the Economic Opportunity Act.

Education must begin with the very young. The child from the urban or rural slum frequently misses his chance even before he begins school. Tests show that he is usually a year behind in academic attainment by the time he reaches the third grade—and up to 3 years behind if he reaches the eighth grade. By then the handicap has grown too great for many children. Their horizons have narrowed; their prospects for lifetimes of failure have hardened. A large percentage of our young people whose family incomes are less than $2,000 do not go beyond the eighth grade.

Preschool programs have demonstrated marked success in overcoming this initial handicap:

In New York City, children from slum neighborhoods who attended nursery school have performed better when tested in the third and fourth grades than those who did not attend.

In Baltimore, children with language and cultural handicaps are being helped greatly by a preschool program. According to preliminary reports, two-thirds of them are in the top 50 percent of their kindergarten and first grade classes on a citywide measure; one-sixth of them are in the top quarter.

But today, almost half of our school districts conduct no kindergarten classes. Public nursery schools are found in only about 100 of our 26,000 school districts. We must expand our preschool program in order to reach disadvantaged children early.

Action on a wide front will begin this summer through a special "head-start program for children who are scheduled to begin school next fall. In addition, funds for low-income schools, regional education laboratories, and supplementary educational centers and services (recommended below) will be devoted to these vital preschool programs.

II. Elementary and Secondary Schools

Elementary and secondary schools are the foundation of our education system:

Forty-eight million students are now in our grade and high schools.

Seventy-one percent of the Nation's expenditures for education are spent on elementary and secondary schooling.

If these schools are to do their job properly, they need help and they need it now. I propose that we give first priority to a program of:

A. TO LOW-INCOME SCHOOL DISTRICTS

I recommend that legislation be enacted to authorize a major program of assistance to public elementary and secondary schools serving children of low-income families. My budget for fiscal year 1966 will request $1 billion for this new program.

One hundred years ago, a man with 6 or 7 years of schooling stood well above the average. His chances to get ahead were as good as the next man's. But today, lack of formal education is likely to mean low wages, frequent unemployment, and a home in an urban or rural slum.

Poverty has many roots, but the taproot is ignorance:

Poverty is the lot of two-thirds of the families in which the family head has had 8 years or less of schooling.

20 percent of the youth aged 18 to 24 with an eighth-grade education or less are unemployed—four times the national average.

Just as ignorance breeds poverty, poverty all too often breeds ignorance in the next generation:

Nearly half the youths rejected by selective service for educational deficiency have fathers who are unemployed or else working in unskilled and low income jobs.

Fathers of more than one-half of the draft rejectees did not complete the eighth grade.

The burden on the Nation's schools is not evenly distributed. Low-income families are heavily concentrated in particular urban neighborhoods or rural areas. Faced with the largest educational needs, many of these school districts have inadequate financial resources. This imbalance has been increased by the movement of high income families from the center of cities to the suburbs—and their replacement by low-income families from rural areas:

The five States with the lowest incomes spend only an average of $276 per pupil, less than half the average of the five highest income States.

Despite a massive effort, our big cities generally spend only about two-thirds as much per pupil as their adjacent suburbs.

In our 15 largest cities, 60 percent of the 10th-grade students from poverty neighborhoods drop out before finishing high school.

This is a national problem. Federal action is needed to assist the States and localities in bringing the full benefits of education to children of low-income families.

Assistance will be provided—

on the basis of census data showing the distribution of low-income families among the counties or school districts within States.

through payments made to States for distribution to school districts.

with the assurance that the funds will be used for improving the quality of education in schools serving low-income areas.

on the condition that Federal funds will not be used to reduce State and local fiscal efforts.

for the benefit of all children within the area served, including those who participate in shared services or other special educational projects.

B. SCHOOL LIBRARY RESOURCES AND INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

I recommend legislation to authorize Federal grants to States to assist in the purchase of books for school libraries and for student use, to be made available to children in public and private nonprofit elementary and secondary schools.

Thomas Carlyle once said:

> All that mankind has done, thought, gained, or been: it is lying as in magic preservation in the pages of books.

Yet our school libraries are limping along:

Almost 70 percent of the public elementary schools have no libraries; 84 percent lack librarians to teach children the value of learning through good books.

Many schools have an average of less than one-half book per child.

To meet the accepted standards for library materials would require a fourfold increase in current expenditures in our major cities.

The explosion of knowledge and the rapid revision of curriculums in the schools has created new demands for school textbooks. The obsolete text can suffocate the learning process. Yet the cost of purchasing textbooks at increasing prices puts a major obstacle in the path of education—an obstacle that can and must be eliminated.

C. SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATIONAL CENTERS AND SERVICES

I recommend a program of Federal grants for supplementary education centers and services within the community.

We think of schools as places where youth learns, but our schools also need to learn.

The educational gap we face is one of *quality* as well as *quantity*.

Exciting experiments in education are underway, supported by the National Science Foundation, by the Office of Education, and other Government agencies, and by private philanthropic foundations. Many of our children have studied the "new" math. There are highly effective ways of teaching high school physics, biology, chemistry, and foreign languages.

We need to take full advantage of these and other innovations. Specialists can spark the interest of disadvantaged students. Remedial reading courses open up new vistas for slow learners. Gifted students can be brought along at a faster pace.

Yet such special educational services are not available in many communities. A limited local tax base cannot stand the expense. Most individual schools are not large enough to justify the services.

The supplementary center can provide such services as—

special courses in science, foreign languages, literature, music, and art.

programs for the physically handicapped and mentally retarded.

instruction in the sciences and humanities during the summer for economically and culturally deprived children.

special assistance after regular school hours.

common facilities that can be maintained more efficiently for a group of schools than for a single school—laboratories, libraries, auditoriums, and theaters.

a system by which gifted persons can teach part time to provide scarce talents.

a means of introducing into the school system new courses, instructional materials, and teaching practices.

a way of tapping the community's extracurricular resources for the benefit of students—museums, concert and lecture programs, and industrial laboratories.

Within each community, public and private nonprofit schools and agencies will cooperate to devise the plan and administer the program for these supplementary centers. Their services should be adapted to meet the pressing needs of each locality.

D. REGIONAL EDUCATION LABORATORIES

I recommend the establishment under the Cooperative Research Act of regional educational laboratories which will undertake research, train teachers, and implement tested research findings.

I further recommend amendments to the act to—

broaden the types of research organizations now eligible for educational projects.

train educational research personnel.

provide grants for research, development of new curriculums, dissemination of information, and implementation of educational innovations.

support construction of research facilities and the purchase of research equipment.

Under auspices of the National Science Foundation, educators have worked with scientists—including Nobel laureates—to develop courses which capture the excitement of contemporary science. They have prepared totally new instructional materials—laboratory equipment, textbooks, teachers' guides, films, supplementary reading, and examinations. After testing, they are made available to public and private schools.

We need to extend our research and development to history, literature, and economics; to art and music; to reading, writing, and speaking; to occupational, vocational, and technical education. We need to extend it to all stages of learning—preschool, elementary and secondary schools, college and graduate training.

Regional laboratories for education offer great promise. They draw equally upon educators and the practitioners in all fields of learning—mathematicians, scientists, social scientists, linguists, musicians, artists, and writers. They help both to improve curriculums and to train teachers.

E. STRENGTHENING STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

I recommend a program of grants to State educational agencies.

State leadership becomes increasingly important as we seek to improve the quality of elementary and secondary education.

We should assist the States by strengthening State departments of education in their efforts to—

Provide consultative and technical assistance for local school districts and local school leadership.
Formulate long-range plans.
Expand educational research and development.
Improve local and State information about education.
Identify emerging educational problems.
Provide for the training of State and local education personnel.
Conduct periodic evaluation of educational programs.
Promote teacher improvement courses.

* * *

These new programs will substantially augment community resources in the war against poverty. As provided by sections 611 and 612 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, I will see that the new efforts are kept in step with our other antipoverty efforts.

In those localities where the community has undertaken a community action program under the Economic Opportunity Act, the community agency should participate in the planning of these new educational programs and in their coordination with ongoing and developing antipoverty efforts.

* * *

Enactment of these proposals for elementary and secondary education is of utmost urgency. I urge early and favorable consideration by the Congress.

III. Higher Education

Higher education is no longer a luxury, but a necessity.

Programs enacted by Congress in the past have contributed greatly to strengthening our colleges and universities. These will be carried forward under my 1966 budget, which includes—

An additional $179 million to assist construction of college classrooms, libraries, and laboratories.

An additional $25 million for 4,500 more graduate fellowships to overcome college teaching shortages.

An additional $110 million to further basic research in the universities, to provide science fellowships, and to promote science education.

But we need to do more:

To extend the opportunity for higher education more broadly among lower and middle income families.

To help small and less well developed colleges improve their programs.

To enrich the library resources of colleges and universities.

To draw upon the unique and invaluable resources of our great universities to deal with national problems of poverty and community development.

A. ASSISTANCE TO STUDENTS

1. *Scholarships.—*

I recommend a program of scholarships for needy and qualified high school graduates to enable them to enter and to continue in college.

Loans authorized by the National Defense Education Act currently assist nearly 300,000 college students. Still the following conditions exist:

Each year an estimated 100,000 young people of demonstrated ability fail to go on to college because of lack of money. Many thousands more from low-income families must borrow heavily to meet college costs.

Only one out of three young people from *low*-income families attend college compared with four out of five from *high*-income families.

For many young people from poor families loans are not enough to open the way to higher education.

Under this program, a special effort will be made to identify needy students of promise early in their high school careers. The scholarship will serve as a building block, to be augmented by work-study and other support, so that the needy student can chart his own course in higher studies.

My 1966 budget provides sufficient funds for grants to help up to 140,000 students in the first year.

2. *Expansion of work-study opportunity and guaranteed low-interest loans.—*

I recommend—

That the existing college work-study program be made available to more students and that authority for the program be transferred to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

That a part of the cost of interest payments on guaranteed private loans to college students be paid by the Federal Government.

Going to college is increasingly expensive. A student must pay nearly $2,400 a year in a private college and about $1,600 in a public college. These costs may rise by one-third over the next decade.

Two aids should be extended to meet the heavy costs of college education. First, the existing work-study program should be expanded for students from low-income families and extended to students from middle-income families. Under this program the Federal Government pays 90 percent of the wages earned by students on useful projects. This will enable a student to earn on the average of $450 during a school year, and up to $500 more during the summer.

Second, many families cannot cover all of college expenses on an out-of-pocket basis. We should assure greater availability of private credit on reasonable terms and conditions. This can best be done by paying part of interest cost of guaranteed loans made by private lenders—a more effective, fairer, and far less costly way of providing assistance than the various tax credit devices which have been proposed.

B. AID TO SMALLER COLLEGES

I recommend that legislation be enacted to strengthen less developed colleges.

Many of our smaller colleges are battling for survival. About 10 percent lack proper accreditation, and others face constantly the threat of losing accreditation. Many are isolated from the main currents of academic life.

Private sources and States alone cannot carry the whole burden of doing what must be done for these important units in our total educational system. Federal aid is essential.

Universities should be encouraged to enter into cooperative relationships to help less developed colleges, including such assistance as—

A program of faculty exchanges.

Special programs to enable faculty members of small colleges to renew and extend knowledge of their fields.

A national fellowship program to encourage highly qualified young graduate students and instructors in large universities to augment the teaching resources of small colleges.

The development of joint programs to make more efficient use of available facilities and faculty.

In union there is strength. This is the basic premise of my recommendation.

C. MORE SUPPORT FOR COLLEGE LIBRARY RESOURCES

I recommend enactment of legislation for purchase of books and library materials to strengthen college teaching and research.

Fifty percent of our 4-year institutions and 82 percent of our 2-year institutions fall below accepted professional standards in the number of volumes possessed.

As student enrollment mounts, we must look not only to the physical growth of our colleges and universities. They must be developed as true centers of intellectual activity. To construct a library building is meaningless unless there are books to bring life to the library.

D. UNIVERSITY-COMMUNITY EXTENSION PROGRAM

I recommend a program of grants to support university extension concentrating on problems of the community.

Institutions of higher learning are being called on ever more frequently for public service—for defense research, foreign development, and countless other programs. They have performed magnificently. We must now call upon them to meet new needs.

Once 90 percent of our population earned its living from the land. A wise Congress enacted the Morrill Act of 1862 and the Hatch Act of 1887 which helped the State universities help the American people. With the aid of the land-grant colleges, American agriculture produced overwhelming abundance.

Today, 70 percent of our people live in urban communities. They are confronted by problems of poverty, residential blight, polluted air and water, inadequate mass transportation and health services, strained human relations, and overburdened municipal services.

Our great universities have the skills and knowledge to match these mountainous problems. They can offer expert guidance in community planning; research and development in pressing educational problems; economic and job market studies; continuing education of the community's professional and business leadership; and programs for the disadvantaged.

The role of the university must extend far beyond the ordinary extension-type operation. Its research findings and talents must be made available to the community. Faculty must be called upon for consulting activities. Pilot projects, seminars, conferences, TV programs, and task forces drawing on many departments of the university—all should be brought into play.

This is a demanding assignment for the universities, and many are not now ready for it. The time has come for us to help the university to face problems of the city as it once faced problems of the farm.

E. SPECIAL MANPOWER NEEDS

We must also ask the colleges and universities to help overcome certain acute deficiencies in trained manpower. At least 100,000 more professional librarians are needed for service in public libraries and in schools and colleges. We need 140,000 more teachers for handicapped children.

I recommend:

Grants to institutions of higher education for training of school, college, and community librarians and related services.

Extension and expansion of grants for training teachers and handicapped children.

CONCLUSION

In 1838, Mirabeau B. Lamar, the second President of the Republic of Texas and the father of Texas education, declared:

> The cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy. It is the only dictator that freeman acknowledges. It is the only security that freeman desires.

Throughout the history of our Nation, the United States has recognized this truth. But during the periods when the country has been most astir with creative activity, when it most keenly sensed the sturdiness of the old reaching out for the vigor of the new, it has given special attention to its educational system.

This was true in the expansive 1820's and 1830's, when the American people acted decisively to build a public school system for the lower grades. It was no less true at the vigorous turn of the 20th century, when high schools were developed for the millions. Again, during the questing 1930's, fresh ideas stirred the traditions of the ruler and blackboard.

We are now embarked on another venture to put the American dream to work in meeting the new demands of a new day. Once again we must start where men who would improve their society have always known they must begin—with an educational system restudied, reinforced, and revitalized.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 12, 1965.*

89th CONGRESS
1st Session

S. 370

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

January 12, 1965

Mr. Morse (for himself, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Bayh, Mr. Brewster, Mr. Church, Mr. Clark, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Fong, Mr. Fulbright, Mr. Gruening, Mr. Hartke, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Mr. Kennedy of New York, Mr. Long of Missouri, Mr. Magnuson, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. McGee, Mr. McGovern, Mr. McNamara, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Mondale, Mr. Montoya, Mr. Moss, Mr. Muskie, Mrs. Neuberger, Mr. Pastore, Mr. Pell, Mr. Proxmire, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Ribicoff, Mr. Williams of New Jersey, Mr. Yarborough, and Mr. Young of Ohio) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

A BILL

To strengthen and improve educational quality and educational opportunities in the Nation's elementary and secondary schools.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965".

II

TITLE I—FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES FOR THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

SEC. 2. The Act of September 30, 1950, Public Law 81–874, as amended (20 U.S.C. 236–244), is amended by inserting:

"TITLE I—FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES IN AREAS AFFECTED BY FEDERAL ACTIVITY"

immediately above the heading of section 1, by striking out "this Act" wherever it appears in sections 1 through 6, inclusive, and inserting in lieu thereof "this title", and by adding immediately after section 6 the following new title:

"TITLE II—FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES FOR THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

"DECLARATION OF POLICY

"SEC. 201. In recognition of the special educational needs of children of low-income families and the impact that concentrations of low-income families have on the ability of local educational agencies to support adequate educational programs, the Congress hereby declares it to be the policy of the United States to provide financial assistance (as set forth in this title) to local educational agencies serving areas with concentrations of children from low-income families to expand and improve their educational programs by various means (including where necessary the construction of school facilities) which contribute particularly to meeting the special educational needs of educationally deprived children.

"KINDS AND DURATION OF GRANTS

"SEC. 202. The Commissioner shall, in accordance with the provisions of this title, make payments to State educational agencies for basic grants to local educational agencies in the period beginning July 1, 1965, and ending June 30, 1968, and he shall make payments to State educational agencies for special incentive grants to local educational agencies in the period beginning July 1, 1966, and ending June 30, 1968.

"BASIC GRANTS—AMOUNT AND ELIGIBILITY

"SEC. 203. (a) (1) In any case in which the Commissioner determines that satisfactory data for that purpose are available from the Department of Commerce, the maximum amount of a basic grant which a local educational agency in a State shall be eligible to receive under this title for any fiscal year shall be (except as provided in paragraph (2)) an amount equal to the Federal percentage (determined pursuant to subsection (c)) of the average per pupil expenditure in that State multiplied by the number of children aged five to seventeen, inclusive, in the school district of such agency, of families having an annual income of less than the low-income factor determined pursuant to subsection (c). In any other case, the maximum basic grant for any local educational agency shall be determined on the basis of the aggregate maximum amount of such grants for all such agencies in the county or counties in which the school district of the particular agency is located, which aggregate maximum amount shall be equal to the Federal percentage of such per pupil expenditure multiplied by the number of children of such ages and families in such county or counties and shall be allocated among those agencies upon such equitable basis as may be determined by the State educational agency in accordance with basic criteria prescribed by the Commissioner. For purposes of this subsection the 'average per pupil expenditure' in a State shall be the aggregate current expenditures, during the second fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the computation is made, of all local educational agencies in the State (without regard to the sources of funds from which such expenditures are made), divided by the aggregate number of children in average daily attendance to whom such agencies provided free public education during such preceding year.

"(2) If the maximum amount of the basic grant determined pursuant to paragraph (1) for any local educational agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, is greater than 30 per centum of the sum budgeted by that agency for current expenditures for that year (as determined pursuant to regulations of the Commissioner), such maximum amount shall be reduced to 30 per centum of such budgeted sum.

"(b) A local educational agency shall be eligible for a basic grant for a fiscal year under this title only if it meets the following requirements with respect to the number of children aged five to seventeen, inclusive, of families having an annual income of less than the low-income factor (as determined pursuant to subsection (c)):

"(1) In any case (except as provided in paragraph (3)) in which the Commissioner determines that satisfactory data for the purpose of this subsection as to the number of such children of such families are available on a school district basis, the number of such children of such families in the school district of such local educational agency shall be—

"(A) at least one hundred, or

"(B) equal to 3 per centum or more of the total number of all children aged five to seventeen, inclusive, in such district,

whichever is less, except that it shall in no case be less than ten.

"(2) In any other case, except as provided in paragraph (3), the number of children of such ages of families with such income in the county which includes such local educational agency's school district shall be one hundred or more.

"(3) In any case in which a county includes a part of the school district of the local educational agency concerned and the Commissioner has not determined that satisfactory data for the purpose of this subsection are available on a school district basis for all the local educational agencies for all the counties into which the school district of the local educational agency concerned extends, the eligibility requirement with respect to the number of children of such ages of families of such income for such local educational agency shall be determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioner for the purposes of this subsection.

"(c) For the purposes of this section, the 'Federal percentage' and the 'low-income factor' for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, shall be 50 per centum and $2,000, respectively. For each of the two succeeding fiscal years the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall determine the Federal percentage and the low-income factor on such basis, in the light of the sums appropriated for that year for making grants under this title, as he determines will best carry out the purposes of this title.

"(d) For the purposes of this section, the Commissioner shall determine the number of children aged five to seventeen, inclusive, of families having an annual income of less than the low-income factor (as determined pursuant to subsection (c)) on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data available from the Department of Commerce. When requested by the Commissioner, the Secretary of Commerce shall make a special estimate of the number of such children in each county or school district, and the Commissioner is authorized to pay (either in advance or by way of reimbursement) the Secretary of Commerce the cost of making this special estimate.

"SPECIAL INCENTIVE GRANTS

"SEC. 204. Each local educational agency which is eligible to receive a basic grant for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, shall be eligible to receive an additional special incentive grant equal to not more than the amount by which the current expenditures of that agency for the preceding fiscal year exceeded 105 per centum of such expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965. Each such agency which is eligible to receive a basic grant for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, shall be eligible to receive an additional special incentive grant equal to not more than the amount by which the current expenditures of that agency for the preceding fiscal year exceeded 110 per centum of such expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965.

"APPLICATION

"SEC. 205. (a) A local educational agency may receive a basic grant or a special incentive grant under this title for any fiscal year only upon application therefor approved by the appropriate State educational agency, upon its determination (consistent with such basic criteria as the Commissioner may establish)—

"(1) that payments under this title will be used for programs and projects (A) which are designed to meet the special educational needs of educationally deprived children in school attendance areas having high concentrations of children from low-income families and (B) which are of sufficient size, scope, and quality to give reasonable promise of substantial progress toward meeting those needs;

"(2) that, to the extent consistent with the number of educationally deprived children in the school district of the local educational agency who attend nonpublic schools, such agency has made provision for including special educational services and arrangements (such as dual enrollment, educational radio and television, and mobile educational services) in which children can participate without full-time public school attendance;

"(3) in the case of any project for construction of school facilities, that the project is not inconsistent with overall State plans for the construction of school facilities and that the requirements of section 209 will be complied with on all such construction projects;

"(4) that effective procedures will be adopted for making continuing and periodic evaluations of the effectiveness of the programs in meeting the special educational needs of children of low-income families;

"(5) that the local educational agency will make an annual report and such other reports to the State educational agency, in such form and containing such information, as may be reasonably necessary to enable the State educational agency to perform its duties under this title, and will keep such records and afford such access thereto as the State educational agency may find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports, and

"(6) that wherever there is, in the area served by the local educational agency, a community action program approved pursuant to title II of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Public Law 88–452), the programs and projects have been developed in cooperation with the public or private nonprofit agency responsible for the community action program.

"(b) The State educational agency shall not finally disapprove in whole or in part any application for funds under this title without first affording the local educational agency submitting the application reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing.

"ASSURANCES FROM STATES

"SEC. 206. (a) Any State desiring to participate in the program of this title shall submit through its State educational agency to the Commissioner an application, in such detail as the Commissioner deems necessary, which provides satisfactory assurance—

"(1) that except as provided in section 207 (b) payments under this title will be used only for programs and projects which have been approved by the State educational agency pursuant to section 205 (a) and which meet the requirements of that section, and that such agency will in all other respects comply with the provisions of this title, including the enforcement of any obligations imposed upon a local educational agency under section 205 (a);

"(2) that such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures be adopted as may be necessary to assure proper disbursement of, and accounting for, Federal funds paid to the State (including such funds paid by the State to local educational agencies) under this title; and

"(3) that the State educational agency will make an annual and such other reports to the Commissioner, in such form and containing such information, as may be reasonably necessary to enable the Commissioner to perform his duties under this title, including such reports as the Commissioner may require (A) to evaluate the effectiveness of payments under this title and of particular programs assisted under it in improving the educational attainment of educationally deprived children and their financial status and requirements, and (B) to determine the amount which the local educational agencies of that State are eligible to receive for any fiscal year, and assurance that such agency will keep such records and afford such access thereto as the Commissioner may find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports.

"(b) The Commissioner shall approve an application which meets the requirements specified in subsection (a) and he shall not finally disapprove an application except after reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing to the State educational agency.

"PAYMENT

"SEC. 207. (a) (1) The Commissioner shall, subject to the provisions of section 208, from time to time pay to each State, in advance or otherwise, the amount which the local educational agencies of that State are eligible to receive under this title. Such payments shall take into account the extent (if any) to which any previous payment to such State educational agency under this title (whether or not in the same fiscal year) was greater or less than the amount which should have been paid to it.

"(2) From the funds paid to it pursuant to paragraph (1) each State educational agency shall distribute to each local educational agency of the State which is not ineligible by reason of section 203 (b) and which has submitted an application approved pursuant to section 205 (a) the amount for which such application has been approved, except that this amount shall not exceed an amount equal to the total of the maximum amount of the basic grant plus the maximum amount of the special incentive grant as determined for that agency pursuant to sections 203 and 204, respectively.

"(b) The Commissioner is authorized to pay to each State amounts equal to the amounts expended by it for the proper and efficient performance of its duties under this title, except that the total of such payments in any fiscal year shall not exceed 1 per centum of the total of the amount of the basic grants paid under this title for that year to the local educational agencies of the State.

"(c) (1) No payments shall be made under this title for any fiscal year to a State which has taken into consideration payments under this title in determining the eligibility of any local educational agency in that State for State aid, or the amount of that aid, with respect to the free public education of children during that year or the preceding fiscal year.

"(2) No payments shall be made under this title to any local educational agency for any fiscal year unless the State educational agency finds that the combined fiscal effort (as determined in accordance with regulations of the Commissioner) of that agency and State with respect to the provision of free public education by that agency for the preceding fiscal year was not less than such combined fiscal effort for that purpose for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964.

"ADJUSTMENTS WHERE NECESSITATED BY APPROPRIATIONS

"SEC. 208. If the sums appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, for making the payments provided in this title are not sufficient to pay in full the total amounts which all local and State educational agencies are eligible to receive under this title for such year, such amounts shall be reduced ratably. In case additional funds become available for making payments under this title for that year, such reduced amounts shall be increased on the same basis that they were reduced.

"LABOR STANDARDS

"SEC. 209. All laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors on all construction projects assisted under this title shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a—276a-5). The Secretary of Labor shall have with respect to the labor standards specified in this section the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (15 F.R. 3176; 5 U.S.C. 133z-15) and section 2 of the Act of June 13, 1934, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276c).

"WITHHOLDING

"SEC. 210. Whenever the Commissioner, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to any State educational agency, finds that there has been a failure to comply substantially with the assurances set forth in the application of that State approved under section 204(b), the Commissioner shall notify the agency that further payments will not be made to the State under this title (or, in his discretion, that the State educational agency shall not make further payments under this title to specified local educational agencies affected by the failure) until he is satisfied that there is no longer any such failure to comply. Until he is so satisfied, no further payments shall be made to the State under this title, or payments by the State educational agency under this title shall be limited to local educational agencies not affected by the failure, as the case may be.

"JUDICIAL REVIEW

"SEC. 211. (a) If any State is dissatisfied with the Commissioner's final action with respect to the approval of its application submitted under section 206 (a) or with his final action under section 210, such State may, within sixty days after notice of such action, file with the United States Court of Appeals for the circuit in which such State is located a petition for review of that action. A copy of the petition shall be forthwith transmitted by the clerk of the court to the Commissioner. The Commissioner thereupon shall file in the court the record of the proceedings on which he based his action, as provided in section 2112 of title 28, United States Code.

"(b) The findings of fact by the Commissioner, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive; but the court, for good cause shown, may remand the case to the Commissioner to take further evidence, and the Commissioner may thereupon make new or modified findings of fact and may modify his previous action, and shall file in the court the record of the further proceedings. Such new or modified findings of fact shall likewise be conclusive if supported by substantial evidence.

"(c) Upon the filing of such petition, the court shall have jurisdiction to affirm the action of the Commissioner or to set it aside, in whole or in part. The judgment of the court shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari or certification as provided in title 28, United States Code, section 1254.

"COMPREHENSIVE STUDY

"SEC. 212. The Commissioner shall submit to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for transmission to the Congress on or before December 31, 1967, a full report of the operation of this title, including its effectiveness in improving the educational attainment of educationally deprived children, and his recommendations as to whether this title should be extended and, if so, as to what amendments thereto should be made."

SEC. 3. (a) The Act of September 30, 1950, Public Law 81-874, as amended (20 U.S.C. 236-244), is further amended by inserting "TITLE III—GENERAL" above the heading for section 7 and by redesignating sections 7, 8, and 9, and references thereto, as sections 301, 302, and 303, respectively.

(b) Subsections (b) and (c) of such section 302 are amended by striking out "this Act" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "title I".

SEC. 4. (a) Paragraph (2) of the section of such Act herein redesignated as section 303 is amended to read as follows:

"(2) The term 'child', except as used in section 203, means any child who is within the age limits for which the applicable State provides free public education."

(b) Paragraph (4) of such section 303 is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof ", except that for the purposes of title II such term does not include any education provided beyond grade 12".

(c) (1) Paragraph (8) of such section 303 is amended by inserting "American Samoa," after "the District of Columbia,".

(2) Sections 3 (d) and 6 (c) are each amended by inserting "American Samoa," after "Guam," each time that it appears.

(d) Such section 303 is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(11) The term 'county' means those divisions of a State utilized by the Secretary of Commerce in compiling and reporting data regarding counties.

"(12) The term 'construction' includes the preparation of drawings and specifications for school facilities; erecting, building, acquiring, altering, remodeling, improving, or extending school facilities; and the inspection and supervision of the construction of school facilities.

"(13) The term 'school facilities' means classrooms and related facilities (including initial equipment) for free public education and interests in land (including site, grading, and improvements) on which such facilities are constructed, except that such term does not include those gymnasiums and similar facilities intended primarily for exhibitions for which admission is to be charged to the general public."

TITLE II—SCHOOL LIBRARY RESOURCES AND INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED

SEC. 201. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated $100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and such sums for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for each of the three succeeding fiscal years as may be necessary for making grants under this title for the acquisition of school library resources and printed and published instructional materials for the use of children and teachers in public and nonprofit private elementary and secondary schools in the State.

ALLOTMENTS TO STATES

SEC. 202. (a) From the sums appropriated pursuant to section 201 for any fiscal year the Commissioner shall allot to each State an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount so appropriated as the number of children enrolled in the public and nonprofit private elementary and secondary schools of that State bears to the total number of children enrolled in such schools in all of the States. The number of children so enrolled shall be determined by the Commissioner on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data available to him.

(b) The amount of any State's allotment under subsection (a) for any fiscal year which the Commissioner determines will not be required for such fiscal year shall be available for reallotment from time to time, on such dates during such year as the Commissioner may fix, to other States in proportion to the original allotments to such States under subsection (a) but with such proportionate amount for any of such other States being reduced to the extent it exceeds the sum the Commissioner estimates such State needs and will be able to use for such year; and the total of such reductions shall be similarly reallotted among the States whose proportionate amounts were not so reduced. Any amount reallotted to a State under this subsection during a year from funds appropriated pursuant to section 201 shall be deemed part of its allotment under subsection (a) for such year.

STATE PLANS

SEC. 203. (a) Any State which desires to receive grants under this title shall submit to the Commissioner a State plan, in such detail as the Commissioner deems necessary, which—

(1) designates a State agency which shall, either directly or through arrangements with other State or local public agencies, act as the sole agency for administration of the State plan;

(2) sets forth a program under which funds paid to the State from its allotment under section 202 will be expended solely for (A) acquisition of library resources (which for the purposes of this title means books, periodicals, documents, magnetic tapes, phonograph records, and other related library materials) and printed and published instructional materials for the use of children and teachers in public and nonprofit private elementary and secondary schools in the State, and (B) administration of the State plan, including the development and revision of standards relating to library resources and printed and published instructional materials furnished for the use of children and teachers in the public elementry and secondary schools of the State,

except that the amount used for administration of the State plan shall not exceed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, an amount equal to 5 per centum of the amount paid to the State under this title for that year, and for any fiscal year thereafter an amount equal to 3 per centum of the amount paid to the State under this title for that year;

(3) provides assurance that only such library resources and printed and published instructional materials will be furnished to schools under this title as are approved by an appropriate State or local educational authority for use, or are used, in public elementary or secondary schools of the State;

(4) sets forth the criteria to be used in allocating library resources and printed and published instructional materials provided under this title among the schools of the State, which criteria shall—

(A) take into consideration the relative need of the schools of the State for such library resources or instructional materials, or both, and

(B) provide assurance that to the extent consistent with law such library resources and instructional materials will be provided on an equitable basis for the use of children and teachers in nonpublic elementary and secondary schools in the State which comply with the compulsory education laws of the State or are otherwise recognized by it through some procedure customarily used in the State;

(5) sets forth the criteria to be used in selecting the library resources and instructional materials to be provided under this title and for determining the proportions of the State's allotment for each fiscal year which will be expended for library resources and for printed and published instructional materials, respectively, and the method (such as grant, loan, or otherwise) by which such library resources and instructional materials will be made available for the use of children and teachers in the schools of the State;

(6) sets forth policies and procedures designed to assure that Federal funds made available under this title for any fiscal year will be so used as to supplement and, to the extent practical, increase the level of State, local, and nonprofit private school funds that would in the absence of such Federal funds be made available for library resources and instructional materials, and in no case supplant such State, local, and nonprofit private school funds;

(7) sets forth such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure proper

disbursement of, and accounting for, Federal funds paid to the State (including any such funds paid by the State to other agencies, institutions, or organizations) under this title; and

(8) provides for making such reports in such form and containing such information as the Commissioner may reasonably require to carry out his functions under this title, and for keeping such records and for affording such access thereto as the Commissioner may find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports.

(b) The Commissioner shall approve any State plan and any modification thereof which complies with the provisions of subsection (a).

PAYMENTS TO STATES

SEC. 204. (a) From the amounts allotted to each State under section 202 the Commissioner shall pay to that State an amount equal to the amount expended by the State in carrying out its State plan. Such payments may be made in installments, and in advance or by way of reimbursement, with necessary adjustments on account of overpayments or underpayments.

(b) In any State which has a State plan approved under section 203 (b) and in which no State agency is authorized by law to provide library resources or printed and published instructional materials for the use of children and teachers in any one or more elementary or secondary schools in such State, the Commissioner shall arrange for the provision on an equitable basis of such resources or materials, or both if necessary, for such use and shall pay the cost thereof for any fiscal year ending prior to July 1, 1970, out of that State's allotment. The library resources and printed and published instructional materials made available pursuant to this subsection shall be limited to those which have been approved by an appropriate State or local educational authority for use, or are used, in public elementary or secondary schools of the State.

ADMINISTRATION OF STATE PLANS

SEC. 205. (a) The Commissioner shall not finally disapprove any State plan submitted under this title, or any modification thereof, without first affording the State agency administering the plan reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing.

(b) Whenever the Commissioner, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to such State agency, finds—

(1) that the State plan has been so changed that it no longer complies with the provisions of section 203 (a), or

(2) that in the administration of the plan there is

a failure to comply substantially with any such provisions,

the Commissioner shall notify such State agency that the State will not be regarded as eligible to participate in the program under this title until he is satisfied that there is no longer any such failure to comply.

JUDICIAL REVIEW

SEC. 206. (a) If any State is dissatisfied with the Commissioner's final action with respect to the approval of its State plan submitted under section 203 (a) or with his final action under section 205 (b), such State may, within sixty days after notice of such action, file with the United States court of appeals for the circuit in which such State is located a petition for review of that action. A copy of the petition shall be forthwith transmitted by the clerk of the court to the Commissioner. The Commissioner thereupon shall file in the court the record of the proceedings and the record on which he based his action, as provided in section 2112 of title 28, United States Code.

(b) The findings of fact by the Commissioner, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive; but the court, for good cause shown, may remand the case to the Commissioner to take further evidence, and the Commissioner may thereupon make new or modified findings of fact and may modify his previous action, and shall certify to the court the record of the further proceedings. Such new or modified findings of fact shall likewise be conclusive if supported by substantial evidence.

(c) The court shall have jurisdiction to affirm the action of the Commissioner or to set it aside, in whole or in part. The judgment of the court shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari or certification as provided in title 28, United States Code, section 1254.

TITLE III—SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATIONAL CENTERS AND SERVICES

APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED

SEC. 301. For the purpose of enabling the Commissioner, through grants for supplementary educational centers and services, to stimulate and assist in the provisions of vitally needed educational services not available in sufficient quantity or quality in elementary and secondary schools and in the development and establishment of exemplary elementary and secondary school educational programs to serve as models for regular school programs, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated $100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and such sums for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and each of the three succeeding fiscal years as may be necessary for such purposes.

APPORTIONMENT AMONG STATES

SEC. 302. (a) From the sums appropriated pursuant to section 301 for each fiscal year, the Commissioner shall apportion $50,000 each to American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands and $200,000 to each of the other States. The Commissioner shall apportion the remainder of such sums among the States as follows:

(1) he shall apportion to each State an amount which bears the same ratio to 50 per centum of such remainder as the number of children aged five to seventeen, inclusive, in the State bears to the number of such children in all the States, and

(2) he shall apportion to each State an amount which bears the same ratio to 50 per centum of such remainder as the population of the State bears to the population of all the States.

(b) The number of children aged five to seventeen, inclusive, and the total population of a State and of all the States shall be determined by the Commissioner on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data available to him.

(c) The amount apportioned under this section to any State for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, shall be available for payments to applicants with approved applications in that State during that year and the next fiscal year.

(d) The amount apportioned to any State under subsection (a) for any fiscal year which the Commissioner determines will not be required for the period for which that amount is available shall be available for reapportionment from time to time, on such dates during that period as the Commissioner may fix, among other States in proportion to the amounts originally apportioned among those States under subsection (a) for that year, but with the proportionate amount for any of the other States being reduced to the extent it exceeds the sum the Commissioner estimates that State needs and will be able to use for that period; and the total of these reductions shall be similarly reapportioned among the States whose proportionate amounts were not so reduced. Any amount reapportioned to a State under this subsection from funds appropriated pursuant to section 301 for any fiscal year shall be deemed to be a part of the amount apportioned to it under subsection (a) for that year.

USES OF FEDERAL FUNDS

SEC. 303. Grants under this title may be used, in accordance with applications approved under section 304 (b), for—

(a) planning for and taking other steps leading to the development of programs designed to provide supplementary educational activities and services described in paragraph (b), including pilot projects designed to test the effectiveness of plans so developed; and

(b) the establishment, maintenance, and operation of programs, including the lease or construction of necessary facilities and the acquisition of necessary equipment, designed to enrich the programs of local elementary and secondary schools and to offer a diverse range of educational experience to children of varying talents and needs by providing supplementary educational services and activities such as—

(1) comprehensive guidance and counseling, remedial instruction, and school health, psychological, and social work services designed to enable and encourage persons to enter, remain in, or reenter educational programs, including the provision of special educational programs and study areas during periods when schools are not regularly in session;

(2) comprehensive academic services and, where appropriate, vocational guidance and counseling, for continuing adult education;

(3) developing and conducting exemplary educational programs, including dual-enrollment programs, for the purpose of stimulating the adoption of improved or new educational programs in the schools of the State;

(4) specialized instruction and equipment for students interested in studying advanced scientific

subjects, foreign languages, and other academic subjects which are not taught in the local schools or which can be provided more effectively on a centralized basis, or for persons who are handicapped or of preschool age;

(5) making available modern educational equipment and specially qualified personnel, including artists and musicians, on a temporary or other basis to public and other nonprofit schools, organizations, and institutions;

(6) developing, producing, and transmitting radio and television programs for classroom and other educational use;

(7) providing special educational and related services for persons who are in or from rural areas or who are or have been otherwise isolated from normal educational opportunities, including, where appropriate, the provision of mobile educational services, special home study courses, radio, television, and related forms of instruction, and visiting teachers' programs; and

(8) other specially designed educational programs which meet the purposes of this title.

SEC. 304. (a) A grant under this title may be made to a local educational agency or other duly constituted public or nonprofit private agency or organization which has authority to establish, maintain, and coordinate a program of supplementary educational services, but only if there is satisfactory assurance that in the conduct of such program there will be representation of, or participation by, a local educational agency (if not itself the grantee) and one or more of the following: institutions of higher education, the appropriate State educational agency or agencies, and other public or nonprofit private agencies, organizations, or institutions. Such grants may be made only upon application to the Commissioner at such time or times, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information as the Commissioner deems necessary. Such applications shall—

(1) provide that the activities and services for which assistance under this title is sought will be administered by or under the supervision of the supplementary educational services agency or organization;

(2) set forth a program for carrying out the purposes set forth in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of section 303 and provide for such methods of administration as are necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the program;

(3) set forth policies and procedures which assure that Federal funds made available under this title for any fiscal year will be so used as to supplement and, to the

extent practical, increase the level of funds that would, in the absence of such Federal funds, be made available by the applicant for the purposes described in paragraphs (a) and (b) of section 303, and in no case supplant such funds;

(4) in the case of an application for assistance under this title which includes a project for construction of necessary facilities, (A) provide satisfactory assurance (except in the case of minor remodeling or alteration) that upon completion of the construction title to the facility will be in a State or local educational agency and (B) provide assurance that the requirements of section 308 will be complied with on all construction projects assisted under this title;

(5) provide for such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure proper disbursement of and accounting for Federal funds paid to the applicant under this title; and

(6) provide for making an annual report and such other reports, in such form and containing such information, as the Commissioner may reasonably require to carry out his functions under this title and to determine the extent to which funds provided under this title have been effective in improving the educational opportunities of persons in the area served, and for keeping

such records and for affording such access thereto as the Commissioner may find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports.

(b) Applications for grants under this title may be approved by the Commissioner only if—

(1) the application meets the requirements set forth in subsection (a);

(2) the program set forth in the application is consistent with criteria established by the Commissioner for the purpose of achieving an equitable distribution of assistance under this title within each State, which criteria shall be developed by him on the basis of a consideration of (A) the size and population of the State, (B) the geographic distribution of the population within the State, (C) the relative need of persons in different geographic areas and in different population groups within the State for the kinds of services and activities described in paragraph (b) of section 303, including their financial ability to provide those services and activities, and (D) the relative ability of particular local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, and other public or nonprofit agencies and institutions within the State to provide those services and activities;

(3) in the case of an application for assistance for carrying out purposes described in paragraph (b) of section 303, the Commissioner determines (A) that the program will utilize the best available talents and resources and will substantially increase the educational opportunities in the area to be served by the applicant, and (B) that each person in that area will have an opportunity, to the extent consistent with law and with his educational needs, to receive the services and participate in the activities carried out under this title; and

(4) the application has been submitted for review and recommendations to the State educational agency.

(c) Amendments of applications shall, except as the Commissioner may otherwise provide by or pursuant to regulations, be subject to approval in the same manner as original applications.

PAYMENTS

SEC. 305. (a) From the amounts apportioned to each State under section 302 the Commissioner shall pay to each applicant in that State which has an application approved under this title an amount equal to the total sums expended by the applicant under the application for the purposes set forth therein.

(b) Payments under this title may be made in installments and in advance or by way of reimbursement, with necessary adjustments on account of overpayments or underpayments.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SEC. 306. (a) The Commissioner shall establish in the Office of Education an Advisory Committee on Supplementary Educational Centers and Services, consisting of the Commissioner, who shall be Chairman, and eight members appointed, without regard to the civil service laws, by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary.

(b) The Advisory Committee shall advise the Commissioner (1) on the action to be taken with regard to each application for a grant under this title, and (2) in the preparation of general regulations and with respect to policy matters arising in the administration of this title, including the development of criteria for approval of applications thereunder. The Commissioner may appoint such special advisory and technical experts and consultants as may be useful in carrying out the functions of the Advisory Committee.

(c) Members of the Advisory Committee shall, while serving on the business of the Advisory Committee, be entitled to receive compensation at rates fixed by the Secretary, but not exceeding $100 per day, including travel time; and, while so serving away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5 of the

Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 73b-2) for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

RECOVERY OF PAYMENTS

SEC. 307. If, within twenty years after completion of any construction (except minor remodeling or alteration) for which Federal funds have been paid under this title—

(a) the owner of the facility shall cease to be a State or local educational agency, or

(b) the facility shall cease to be used for the educational and related purposes for which it was constructed, unless the Commissioner determines in accordance with regulations that there is good cause for releasing the applicant or other owner from the obligation to do so,

the United States shall be entitled to recover from the applicant or other owner of the facility an amount which bears to the then value of the facility (or so much thereof as constituted an approved project or projects) the same ratio as the amount of such Federal funds bore to the cost of the facility financed with the aid of such funds. Such value shall be determined by agreement of the parties or by action brought in the United States district court for the district in which the facility is situated.

LABOR STANDARDS

SEC. 308. All laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors on all construction projects assisted under this title shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a—276a-5). The Secretary of Labor shall have with respect to the labor standards specified in this section the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (15 F.R. 3176; 5 U.S.C. 133z-15) and section 2 of the Act of June 13, 1934, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276c).

TITLE IV—EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

SEC. 401. The second section of the Act of July 26, 1954 (68 Stat. 533; 20 U.S.C. 331), entitled "An Act to authorize cooperative research in education", is redesignated section 3 and the material which precedes it is amended to read as follows:

"PURPOSE

"SECTION 1. The purpose of this Act is to enable the Office of Education more effectively to accomplish the purposes and to perform the duties for which it was originally established.

"EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND RESEARCH TRAINING

"SEC. 2. (a) (1) The Commissioner of Education (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the 'Commissioner') is authorized to make grants to universities and colleges and other public or private agencies, institutions, and organizations and to individuals, for research, surveys, and demonstrations in the field of education, and for the dissemination of information derived from educational research (whether or not financed under this Act) and, without regard to sections 3648 and 3709 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529; 41 U.S.C. 5) to provide by contracts or jointly financed cooperative agreements with them for the conduct of such activities; except that no such grant may be made to a private agency, organization, or institution other than a nonprofit one.

"(2) No grant shall be made or contract or jointly financed cooperative agreement entered into under this subsection until the Commissioner has obtained the advice and recommendations of specialists who are competent to evaluate the proposals as to the soundness of their design, the possibilities of securing productive results, the adequacy of resources to conduct the proposed research, surveys, or demonstrations, and their relationship to other similar educational research already completed or in progress.

"(b) The Commissioner is authorized to make grants to public and other nonprofit universities and colleges and to other public or nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations to assist them in providing training in research in the field of education, including the development and strengthening of training staff and curricular capability for such training. Grants under this subsection may, when so authorized by the Commissioner, also be used by such grantees (1) in establishing and maintaining research traineeships, internships, personnel exchanges, and pre- and post-doctoral fellowships, and for stipends and allowances (including traveling and subsistence expenses) for fellows and others undergoing training and their dependents not in excess of such maximum amounts as may be prescribed by the Commissioner, or (2) where the grantee is a State educational agency, in providing for such traineeships, internships, personnel exchanges, and fellowships either directly or through arrangements with public or other nonprofit institutions or organizations.

"(c) In addition to the authority granted by section 603(b) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, funds available to the Commissioner for grants or contracts or jointly financed cooperative agreements under this section shall, with the approval of the Secretary, be available for transfer to any other Federal agency for use (in accordance with an interagency agreement) by such department or agency (alone or in combination with funds of that agency) for purposes for which such transferred funds could be otherwise expended by the Commissioner under the foregoing provisions of this section, and the Commissioner is likewise authorized to accept and expend funds of any other Federal agency for use under this section.

"(d) The Commissioner shall transmit to the Congress annually a report concerning the reasearch, surveys, demonstrations, and the training in research, initiated under this Act, the recommendations made by research specialists pursuant to subsection (a) (2), and any action taken with respect to such recommendations."

SEC. 502. The section of such Act redesignated section 3 is amended by striking out "this Act" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 2".

SEC. 503. Such Act is further amended by inserting the following new sections at the end of such Act:

"CONSTRUCTION OF REGIONAL FACILITIES FOR RESEARCH AND RELATED PURPOSES

"SEC. 4. (a) There is authorized to be appropriated over a period of five fiscal years beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, $100,000,000 in the aggregate, to enable the Commissioner to carry out the purposes of this section. Sums so appropriated shall remain available until expended for payments with respect to projects for which applications have been filed under this part before July 1, 1970, and approved by the Commissioner before July 1, 1971.

"(b) When the Commissioner finds that in any case the purposes of this Act can best be achieved through the construction of a facility for research, or for research and related purposes (as defined in this section), and that such facility would be of particular value to the Nation or a region thereof as a national or regional resource for research or related purposes, he may make a grant for part or all of the cost of constructing such facility to a university, college, or other appropriate public or nonprofit private agency or institution competent to engage in the types of activity for which the facility is to be constructed, or to a combination of such agencies or institutions, or may construct or make arrangements for constructing such facility through contracts for paying part or all of the cost of construction or otherwise. The Commissioner may, where he deems such action appropriate, make arrangements, by contract or otherwise, for the operation of such facilities or may make contributions toward the cost of such operation of facilities of this nature whether or not constructed pursuant to, or with the aid provided under, this section. Title to any facility constructed under this section, if vested in the United States, may be transferred by the Commissioner on behalf of the United States to any such college or university or other public or nonprofit private agency or institution, but such transfer shall be made subject to the condition that the facility will be operated for the purposes for which it was constructed and to such other conditions as the Commissioner deems necessary to carry out the objectives of this title and to protect the interests of the United States.

"(c) All laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors in the performance of work on construction of any project under this section shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality as determined by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276a—276a-5). The Secretary of Labor shall have with respect to the labor standards specified in this clause, the authority and functions set forth in Reorganization Plan Numbered 14 of 1950 (15 F.R. 3176; 5 U.S.C. 133z-15), and section 2 of the Act of June 13, 1934, as amended (40 U.S.C. 276c)

"(d) Payments under this section shall be made in advance or by way of reimbursement, in such installments consistent with construction progress, and on such conditions as the Commissioner may determine.

"(e) As used in this section, the term 'research and related purposes' means research, research training, surveys, or demonstrations in the field of education, or the dissemination of information derived therefrom, or all of such activities, including (but without limitation) experimental schools.

"DEFINITIONS

"SEC. 5. As used in this Act—

"(1) The term 'State' includes, in addition to the several States of the Union, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

"(2) The term 'State educational agency' means the State board of education or other agency or officer primarily responsible for the State supervision of public elementary and secondary schools, or, if there is no such officer or agency, an officer or agency designated by the Governor or by State law.

"(3) The term 'nonprofit' as applied to any agency, organization, or institution means an agency, organization, or institution owned and operated by one or more nonprofit corporations or associations no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

"(4) The terms 'construction' and 'cost of construction' include (A) the construction of new buildings and the expansion, remodeling, and alteration of existing buildings, including architects' fees, but not including the cost of acquisition of land or off-site improvements, and (B) equipping new buildings and existing buildings, whether or not expanded, remodeled, or altered.

"SHORT TITLE

"SEC. 6. This Act may be cited as the 'Cooperative Research Act'."

TITLE V—GRANTS TO STRENGTHEN STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED

SEC. 501. For the purpose of enabling the Commissioner to make grants to stimulate and assist States in strengthening the leadership resources of their State educational agencies, and to assist those agencies in the establishment and improvement of programs to identify and meet the educational needs of States, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and such sums for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and each of the three succeeding fiscal years as may be necessary for such purposes.

APPORTIONMENT AMONG STATES

SEC. 502. (a) (1) From 85 per centum of the sums appropriated pursuant to section 501 for each fiscal year, the Commissioner shall apportion $50,000 each to Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands and $100,000 to each of the other States, and shall apportion to each State such part of the remainder of such 85 per centum of such sums as the number of public school pupils in the State bears to the number of public school pupils in all the States, on the basis of the most recent satisfactory data available to him.

(2) Fifteen per centum of the sums appropriated pursuant to section 501 shall be reserved by the Commissioner for grants for special projects pursuant to section 505.

(b) (1) The amount apportioned to any State under paragraph (1) of subsection (a) for any fiscal year which the Commissioner determines will not be required for that year shall be available for reapportionment from time to time, on such dates during that year as the Commissioner may fix, to other States in proportion to the amounts originally apportioned among those States under subsection (a) (1) for that year, but with the proportionate amount for any of the other States being reduced to the extent it exceeds the sum the Commissioner estimates that State needs and will be able to use for that year; and the total of these reductions shall be similarly reapportioned among the States whose proportionate amounts were not so reduced. Any amount reapportioned to a State under this subsection from funds appropriated pursuant to section 401 for any fiscal year shall be deemed part of the amount apportioned to it under subsection (a) (1) for that year.

(2) In accordance with regulations of the Commissioner any State may file with him a request that a specified

portion of the amount apportioned to it under subsection (a) (1) be added to the amount apportioned to another State under that subsection for the purpose of meeting a portion of the Federal share (as defined in section 503 (b)) of the cost of carrying out one or more programs or activities under an approved application of that other State. If the Commissioner finds that the programs or activities with respect to which the request is made would meet needs of the State making the request and that use of the specified portion of the amount apportioned to that State, as requested by it, would assist in carrying out the purposes of this title, that portion shall be added to the amount apportioned to the other State under subsection (a) (1) to be used for the purpose referred to above. The Federal share of the total funds expended for such programs or activities shall be adjusted on the basis of the proportion of such total funds so expended by each participating State or from the amounts originally apportioned to each such State.

GRANTS FROM APPORTIONED FUNDS

SEC. 503. (a) From the amount apportioned to any State for any fiscal year under section 502 the Commissioner may, upon approval of an application or applications therefor, submitted to him by such State through the State educational agency, make a grant or grants to such agency equal to the Federal share of expenditures incurred by such agency for the planning of, and for programs for, the development, improvement, or expansion of activities promoting the purposes set forth in section 501 and more particularly described in such application and for which such application is approved, such as—

(1) educational planning on a statewide basis, including the identification of educational problems, issues, and needs in the State and the evaluation on a periodic or continuing basis of education programs in the State;

(2) providing support or services for the comprehensive and compatible recording, collecting, processing, analyzing, interpreting, storing, retrieving, and reporting of State and local educational data, including the use of automated data systems;

(3) dissemination or support for the dissemination of information relating to the condition, progress, and needs of education in the State;

(4) programs for conducting, sponsoring, or cooperating in educational research programs and projects such as (A) establishing and maintaining curriculum research and innovation centers to assist in locating and evaluating curriculum research findings, (B) discovering and testing new educational ideas and more effective educational practices, and putting into use those which show promise of success, and (C) studying ways to improve

the legal and organizational structure for education and the management and administration of education in the State;

(5) publication and distribution, or support for the publication and distribution, of curricular materials collected and developed at curriculum research centers and elsewhere;

(6) programs to improve the quality of teacher preparation, including student-teaching arrangements, in cooperation with institutions of higher education and local educational agencies;

(7) studies or support for studies concerning the financing of public education in the State;

(8) support for statewide programs designed to measure the educational achievement of pupils;

(9) training and otherwise developing the competency of individuals who serve State or local educational agencies and provide leadership, administrative, or specialist services throughout the State, or throughout the area served by a local educational agency, through the initiation, improvement, and expansion of activities such as (A) sabbatical leave programs, (B) fellowships and traineeships (including educational ex-

penses and the cost of travel) for State educational agency personnel to pursue graduate studies, and (C) conducting institutes, workshops, and conferences (including related costs of operation and payment of the expenses of participants); and

(10) providing local educational agencies and the schools of those agencies with consultative and technical assistance and related services relating to academic subjects and to particular aspects of education such as the education of the handicapped, school building design and utilization, school social work, transportation, and educational administrative procedures.

(b) For the purposes of this section the "Federal share" for any State shall be 100 per centum less the State percentage, except that (1) the Federal share shall in no case be more than 66 per centum or less than 50 per centum, and (2) the Federal share for Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands shall be 66 per centum. The "State percentage" for any State shall be that percentage which bears the same ratio to 50 per centum as the per capita income of that State bears to the per capita income of all the States (excluding Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands).

APPROVAL OF APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS FROM APPORTIONED FUNDS

SEC. 504. An application for a grant under section 503 may be approved by the Commissioner only upon his determination that—

(a) each of the proposed projects, programs, and activities for which it is approved meets the requirements of section 503 (a) and will make a significant contribution to strengthening the leadership resources of the applicant or its ability to participate effectively in meeting the educational needs of the State;

(b) the application contains or is supported by adequate assurance that Federal funds made available under the approved application will be so used as to supplement, and to the extent practical, increase the amounts of State funds that would in the absence of such Federal funds be made available for projects and activities which meet the requirements of section 503 (a);

(c) the application sets forth such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as may be necessary to assure proper disbursement of, and accounting for, Federal funds paid to the State (including any such funds paid by the State to agencies, institutions, or organizations) under this title; and

(d) the application provides for making such reports, in such form and containing such information, as the Commissioner may require to carry out his functions under this title, and for keeping such records and for affording such access thereto as the Commissioner may find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports.

SPECIAL PROJECT GRANTS

SEC. 505. Fifteen per centum of the sums appropriated pursuant to section 501 for each fiscal year shall be used by the Commissioner to make grants to State educational agencies to pay part of the cost of experimental projects for developing State leadership or for the establishment of special services which, in the judgment of the Commissioner, hold promise of making a substantial contribution to the solution of problems common to the State educational agencies of all or several States.

PAYMENTS

SEC. 506. Payments pursuant to grants under this title may be made in installments, and in advance or by way of reimbursement, with necessary adjustments on account of overpayments or underpayments, as the Commissioner may determine.

INTERCHANGE OF PERSONNEL WITH STATES

SEC. 507. (a) For the purposes of this section, the term

"State" means a State or any agency of a State engaged in activities in the field of education, but it does not include a local educational agency; and the term "Office" means the Office of Education.

(b) The Commissioner is authorized, through agreements or otherwise, to arrange for assignment of officers and *employees of States to the Office and assignment of officers* and employees in the Office to States, for work which the Commissioner determines will aid the Office in more effective discharge of its responsibilities as authorized by law, including cooperation with States and the provision of technical or other assistance. The period of assignment of any officer or employee under such an arrangement shall not exceed two years.

(c) (1) Officers and employees in the Office assigned to any State pursuant to this section shall be considered, during such assignment, to be (A) on detail to a regular work assignment in the Office, or (B) on leave without pay from their positions in the Office.

(2) Persons considered to be so detailed shall remain as officers or employees, as the case may be, in the Office for all purposes, except that the supervision of their duties during the period of detail may be governed by agreement between the Office and the State involved.

(3) In the case of persons so assigned and on leave without pay—

(A) if the rate of compensation (including allowances) for their employment by the State is less than the rate of compensation (including allowances) they would be receiving had they continued in their regular assignment in the Office, they may receive supplemental salary payments from the Office in the amount considered by the Commissioner to be justified, but not at a rate in excess of the difference between the State rate and the Office rate; and

(B) they may be granted annual leave and sick leave to the extent authorized by law, but only in circumstances considered by the Commissioner to justify approval of such leave.

Such officers and employees on leave without pay shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law, be entitled—

(C) to continuation of their insurance under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, and coverage under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959, so long as the Office continues to collect the employee's contribution from the officer or employee involved and to transmit for timely deposit into the funds created under such Acts the amount of the employee's contributions and the Government's contribution from appropriations of the Office; and

(D) to credit the period of their assignment under the arrangement under this section toward periodic or longevity step increases and, upon payment into the civil service retirement and disability fund of the percentage of their State salary, and of their supplemental salary payments, if any, which would have been deducted from a like Federal salary for the period of such assignment and payment by the Commissioner into such fund of the amount which would have been payable by him during the period of such assignment with respect to a like Federal salary, to treat (notwithstanding the provisions of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1959, under the head "Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund") their service during such period as service within the meaning of the Civil Service Retirement Act;

except that no officer or employee or his beneficiary may receive any benefits under the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959, or the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, based on service during an assignment hereunder for which the officer or employee or (if he dies without making such election) his beneficiary elects to receive benefits, under any State retirement or insurance law or program, which the

Civil Service Commission determines to be similar. The Office shall deposit currently in the funds created under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959, and the civil service retirement and disability fund, respectively, the amount of the Government's contribution under these Acts on account of service with respect to which employee contributions are collected as provided in subparagraph (C) and the amount of the Government's contribution under the Civil Service Retirement Act on account of service with respect to which payments (of the amount which would have been deducted under that Act) referred to in subparagraph (D) are made to such civil service retirement and disability fund.

(4) Any such officer or employee on leave without pay who suffers disability or death as a result of personal injury sustained while in the performance of his duty during an assignment hereunder, shall be treated, for the purposes of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as though he were an employee, as defined in such Act, who had sustained such injury in the performance of duty. When such person (or his dependents, in case of death) entitled by reason of injury or death to benefits under that Act is also entitled to benefits from a State for the same injury or death, he (or his dependents in case of death) shall elect which benefits he

will receive. Such election shall be made within one year after the injury or death, or such further time as the Secretary of Labor may for good cause allow, and when made shall be irrevocable unless otherwise provided by law.

(d) Assignment of any officer or employee in the Office to a State under this section may be made with or without reimbursement by the State for the compensation (or supplementary compensation), travel and transportation expenses (to or from the place of assignment), and allowances, or any part thereof, of such officer or employee during the period of assignment, and any such reimbursement shall be credited to the appropriation utilized for paying such compensation, travel, or transportation expenses, or allowances.

(e) Appropriations to the Office shall be available, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, for the expenses of travel of officers and employees assigned to States under an arrangement under this section on either a detail or leave-without-pay basis and, in accordance with applicable law, orders, and regulations, for expenses of transportation of their immediate families and expenses of transportation of their household goods and personal effects, in connection with the travel of such officers and employees to the location of their posts of assignment and their return to their official stations.

(f) Officers and employees of States who are assigned to the Office under an arrangement under this section may (1) be given appointments in the Office covering the periods of such assignments, or (2) be considered to be on detail to the Office. Appointments of persons so assigned may be made without regard to the civil service laws. Persons so appointed in the Office shall be paid at rates of compensation determined in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, and shall not be considered to be officers or employees of the Office for the purposes of (1) the Civil Service Retirement Act, (2) the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, or (3) unless their appointments result in the loss of coverage in a group health benefits plan whose premium has been paid in whole or in part by a State contribution, the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959. State officers and employees who are assigned to the Office without appointment shall not be considered to be officers or employees of the Office, except as provided in subsection (g), nor shall they be paid a salary or wage by the Office during the period of their assignment. The supervision of the duties of such persons during the assignment may be governed by agreement between the Commissioner and the State involved.

(g) (1) Any State officer or employee who is assigned to the Office without appointment shall nevertheless be subject to the provisions of sections 203, 205, 207, 208, and 209 of title 18 of the United States Code.

(2) Any State officer or employee who is given an appointment while assigned to the Office, or who is assigned to the Office without appointment, under an arrangement under this section, and who suffers disability or death as a result of personal injury sustained while in the performance of his duty during such assignment shall be treated, for the purpose of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act as though he were an employee, as defined in such Act, who had sustained such injury in the performance of duty. When such person (or his dependents, in case of death) entitled by reason of injury or death to benefits under that Act is also entitled to benefits from a State for the same injury or death, he (or his dependents, in case of death) shall elect which benefits he will receive. Such election shall be made within one year after the injury or death, or such further time as the Secretary of Labor may for good cause allow, and when made shall be irrevocable unless otherwise provided by law.

(h) The appropriations to the Office shall be available in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, during the period of assignment and in the case of travel to and from their places of assignment or appointment, for the payment of expenses of travel of persons assigned to, or given appointments by, the Office under an arrangement under this section.

(i) All arrangements under this section for assignment of officers or employees in the Office to States or for assignments of officers or employees of States to the Office shall be made in accordance with regulations of the Commissioner.

ADMINISTRATION OF STATE PLANS

SEC. 508. (a) The Commissioner shall not finally disapprove any State plan submitted under section 504, or any modification thereof, without first affording the State educational agency submitting the plan reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing.

(b) Whenever the Commissioner, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the State educational agency administering a State plan approved under this title, finds—

(1) that the State plan has been so changed that it no longer complies with the provisions of section 504 (a), or

(2) that in the administration of the plan there is a failure to comply substantially with any such provision,

the Commissioner shall notify such State educational agency that the State will not be regarded as eligible to participate in the program under this title until he is satisfied that there is no longer any such failure to comply.

JUDICIAL REVIEW

SEC. 509. (a) If any State is dissatisfied with the Commissioner's final action with respect to the approval of its State plan submitted under section 404 (a) or with his final action under section 407 (b), such State may appeal to the United States court of appeals for the circuit in which such State is located. The summons and notice of appeal may be served at any place in the United States. The Commissioner shall forthwith certify and file in the court the transcript of the proceedings and the record on which he based his action.

(b) The findings of fact by the Commissioner, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive; but the court, for good cause shown, may remand the case to the Commissioner to take further evidence, and the Commissioner may thereupon make new or modified findings of fact and may modify his previous action, and shall certify to the court the transcript and record of the further proceedings. Such new or modified findings of fact shall likewise be conclusive if supported by substantial evidence.

(c) The court shall have jurisdiction to affirm the action of the Commissioner or to set it aside, in whole or in part. The judgment of the court shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari or certification as provided in title 28, United States Code, section 1254.

PERIODIC REVIEW OF PROGRAM AND LAWS

SEC. 515. (a) The Secretary shall, during 1968, appoint an Advisory Council on State Departments of Education for the purpose of reviewing the administration of the programs for which funds are appropriated pursuant to this title and making recommendations for improvement of such administration, and reviewing the status of and making recommendations with respect to such programs and this title and with respect to other Acts under which funds are appropriated to assist State educational agencies to administer Federal programs relating to education.

(b) The Council shall be appointed by the Secretary without regard to the civil service laws and shall consist of twelve persons who shall, to the extent possible, include persons familiar with the educational needs of the Nation, persons familiar with the administration of State and local educational programs, and persons representative of the general public.

(c) The Secretary is authorized to engage such technical assistance as may be required to carry out the functions of the Council, and the Secretary shall, in addition, make available to the Council such secretarial, clerical, and other assistance and such pertinent data prepared by the Department of

Health, Education, and Welfare as it may require to carry out such functions.

(d) The Council shall make a report of its findings and recommendations (including recommendations for changes in the provisions of this title and other education Acts) to the Secretary, such report to be submitted not later than March 31, 1969, after which date such Council shall cease to exist. The Secretary shall transmit such report to the President and the Congress together with his comments and recommendations.

(e) The Secretary shall also from time to time thereafter (but at intervals of not more than five years) appoint an Advisory Council on State Departments of Education, with the same functions and constituted in the same manner as prescribed for the Advisory Council in the preceding subsections of this section. Each Council so appointed shall report its findings and recommendations, as prescribed in subsection (d), not later than March 31 of the second year after the year in which it is appointed, after which date such Council shall cease to exist.

(f) Members of the Council who are not regular full-time employees of the United States shall, while serving on business of the Council, be entitled to receive compensation at rates fixed by the Secretary, but not exceeding $100 per day, including travel time; and while so serving away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 73b–2) for persons in Government service employed intermittently.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 601. As used in titles II, III, and V of this Act—

(a) The term "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Education.

(b) The term "construction" means (1) erection of new or expansion of existing structures, and the acquisition and installation of equipment therefor; or (2) acquisition of existing structures not owned by any agency or institution making application for assistance under this Act; or (3) remodeling or alteration (including the acquisition, installation, modernization, or replacement of equipment) of existing structures; or (4) a combination of any two or more of the foregoing.

(c) The term "elementary school" means a school which provides elementary education, as determined under State law.

(d) The term "equipment" includes, in addition to machinery, utilities, and built-in equipment and any necessary enclosures or structures to house them, all other items necessary for the functioning of a particular facility as a facility for the provision of educational services, including items such as necessary furniture, printed and published instructional materials, and books, periodicals, documents, magnetic tapes, phonograph records, and other related materials.

(e) The term "institution of higher education" means an educational institution in any State which—

(1) admits as regular students only individuals having a certificate of graduation from a high school, or the recognized equivalent of such a certificate;

(2) is legally authorized within such State to provide a program of education beyond high school;

(3) provides an educational program for which it awards a bachelor's degree, or provides not less than a two-year program which is acceptable for full credit toward such a degree, or offers a two-year program in engineering, mathematics, or the physical or biological sciences which is designed to prepare the student to work as a technician and at a semiprofessional level in engineering, scientific, or other technological fields which require the understanding and application of basic engineering, scientific, or mathematical principles or knowledge;

(4) is a public or other nonprofit institution; and

(5) is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association listed by the Commissioner pursuant to this paragraph or, if not so accredited, is an institution whose credits are accepted, on transfer, by not less than three institutions which are so accredited, for credit on the same basis as if transferred from an institution so accredited: *Provided, however*, That in the case of an institution offering a two-year program in engineering, mathematics, or the physical or biological sciences which is designed to prepare the student to work as a technician and at a semiprofessional level in engineering, scientific, or technological fields which require the understanding and application of basic engineering, scientific, or mathematical principles or knowledge, if the Commissioner determines that there is no nationally recognized accrediting agency or association qualified to accredit such institutions, he shall appoint an advisory committee, composed of persons specially qualified to evaluate training provided by such institutions, which shall prescribe the standards of content, scope, and quality which must be met in order to qualify such institutions to participate under this Act and shall also determine whether particular institutions meet such standards. For the purposes of this paragraph the Commissioner shall publish a list of nationally recognized

accrediting agencies or associations which he determines to be reliable authority as to the quality of education or training offered.

(f) The term "local educational agency" means a board of education or other legally constituted local school authority having administrative control and direction of public elementary or secondary schools in a city, county, township, school district, or political subdivision in a State, or any other public institution or agency having administrative control and direction of a public elementary or secondary school.

(g) The term "nonprofit" as applied to a school, agency, organization, or institution means a school, agency, organization, or institution owned and operated by one or more nonprofit corporations or associations no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

(h) The term "secondary school" means a school which provides secondary education, as determined under State law, except that it does not include any education provided beyond grade 12.

(i) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

(j) The term "State" includes, in addition to the several States of the Union, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

(k) The term "State educational agency" means the State board of education or other agency or officer primarily responsible for the State supervision of public elementary and secondary schools, or, if there is no such officer or agency, an officer or agency designated by the Governor or by State law.

ADVISORY COUNCILS

SEC. 602. (a) The Commissioner may, without regard to the civil service laws, and subject to the Secretary's approval in such cases as the Secretary may prescribe, from time to time appoint an advisory council or councils to advise and consult with the Commissioner with respect to carrying out his functions under this or any other law.

(b) Members of such an advisory council who are not regular full-time employees of the United States shall, while attending meetings or conferences of such council or otherwise engaged on business of such council, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Secretary, but not exceeding $100 per diem, including travel time, and, while so serving away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 73b–2) for persons in the Government service employed intermittently.

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 603. (a) The Commissioner may delegate any of his functions under this Act or any Act amended by this Act, except the making of regulations, to any officer or employee of the Office of Education.

(b) In administering the provisions of this Act or any Act amended by this Act, the Commissioner is authorized to utilize the services and facilities of any agency of the Federal Government and of any other public or nonprofit agency or institution in accordance with appropriate agreements, and to pay for such services either in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be agreed upon.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF EDUCATION PROHIBITED

SEC. 604. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to authorize any department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States to exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the curriculum, program instruction, administration, or personnel of any educational institution or school system, or over the selection of library resources or printed or published instructional materials by any educational institution or school system.

LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS UNDER THIS TITLE

SEC. 605. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to authorize the making of any payment under this Act, or under any Act amended by this Act, for religious worship or instruction.

FACT SHEETS

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

	Authorization for fiscal 1966
Title I—Education of Children of Low-Income Families	$1,000,000,000
Title II—School Library Resources and Instructional Materials	100,000,000
Title III—Supplementary Educational Centers and Services	100,000,000
Title IV—Educational Research and Training; Cooperative Research Act	45,000,000
Title V—State Departments of Education	10,000,000
Total	1,255,000,000

TITLE I—IMPROVEMENT OF THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

Background

"Every child must have the best education our Nation can provide," the President said in his 1965 State of the Union address.

Poverty paralyzes efforts to bring proper educational services and facilities within the reach of all the Nation's children. Left unchecked, poverty's adverse effects become chronic and contagious, often leading to delinquency and crime.

Two-thirds of the families whose head has fewer than 9 years of education are in poverty. Of those youths aged 18 to 24 with an eighth grade education or less, 20 percent are unemployed. In the Nation as a whole in 1960, there were 2.3 million school-age children living in families earning less than $1,000 annually; 5 million children living in families earning less than $2,000 a year.

In the slums, the schools are overcrowded; many are obsolete and unsafe. At least 30 percent of our schoolchildren go to school in classes averaging 30 or more pupils. In remote rural areas, schools often offer inadequate programs in inadequate facilities.

Of the 1.7 million classrooms now operating, nearly one-third were opened prior to 1930 and have since fallen far below acceptable standards. In some of our city slums, about half of all classrooms are at least 50 years old; many are still not fireproof.

Despite a massive effort on the part of our major cities, they generally spend only two-thirds as much per pupil as their suburbs. Up to one-third of the children in these cities are culturally and economically deprived, and from their number stem about 80 percent of all dropouts.

The disadvantaged child is a year behind in mastering schoolwork by the time he reaches the third grade and up to 3 years behind if he reaches the eighth. Research shows that culturally disadvantaged children have only 1 chance in 1,000 to acquire effective learning habits without the benefit of special preschool orientation. This points to the need for services and facilities in behalf of deprived youngsters.

Over the 1963–73 period, public elementary school enrollments are expected to climb from 29.4 to 32.1 million, an increase of 9 percent.

Meanwhile, in nonpublic elementary schools, the estimated rise is from 5.4 to 5.9 million, also a 9-percent increase. Public secondary school enrollments will go from 10.9 million to an anticipated 14.2 million, up 30 percent; and the nonpublic secondary school enrollments are expected to rise by 38 percent, from 1.3 to 1.8 million.

Since 1946, State and local bonded indebtedness has risen approximately 450 percent, while Federal debt has increased approximately 14 percent. During the same period, State and local taxes have increased approximately 340 percent, while Federal taxes increased approximately 140 percent—before the 1964 Federal tax cut. Quality education requires increased Federal aid.

Few educational agencies have the resources to rehabilitate the victims of poverty or to provide educational programs that will adequately meet the needs of the greatly increased school-age population.

Proposal

Title I adds a 3-year program to Public Law 874 (school assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activity) which is designed to encourage and support the establishment, expansion, and improvement of special programs, including the construction of minimum school facilities where needed, to meet the special needs of educationally deprived children of low-income families.

Public schools would be eligible for payments for programs designed to meet the special educational needs of children in school attendance areas having high concentrations of disadvantaged children. In these areas, the school district would design special educational services and arrangements, including those in which all children in need of such services could participate without full-time public school attendance. These special programs might include dual enrollment (shared services) arrangements, educational radio and television, mobile educational services, remedial education, preschool or after-school programs, additional instructional personnel, equipment and facilities, and others judged necessary for improving the education of disadvantaged children.

Local educational agencies in a given county would be eligible for payments equal to one-half the average per pupil expenditure in that State multiplied by the number of children in that county (aged 5–17) in families having an annual income of less than $2,000.

Children in low-income families in selected States and counties

State-county	Children (aged 5 to 17) in families with less than $2,000 annual income	Percentage of total children (aged 5 to 17)	Federal payment
Alabama	226,700	25	$31,738,000
Montgomery	8,311	19	1,163,540
Arkansas	139,702	29	21,095,002
Cleburne	1,176	51	177,576
California	227,007	6	60,177,810
Los Angeles	80,545	6	21,344,425
Florida	143,795	13	27,896,230
Dade (Miami)	22,519	11	4,368,686
Illinois	155,594	7	37,255,765
Cook (Chicago)	57,054	5	12,884,418
Kentucky	188,101	24	28,215,150
Metcalf	1,132	56	169,800
Maryland	56,202	7	13,741,401
Baltimore City	20,903	10	5,110,540
Mississippi	262,008	27	25,038,704
Tunica	2,965	54	287,263
New Mexico	57,985	14	8,281,040
Sierra	922	50	136,840
New York	212,201	6	75,127,296
Erie (Buffalo)	12,432	5	4,402,290
Oregon	25,399	6	6,965,177
Multnomah (Portland)	6,231	5	1,726,880
Tennessee	213,604	23	31,082,551
Hancock	1,155	51	168,063
Texas	386,509	16	74,690,045
Comanche	1,189	40	230,072

The State educational agency would be responsible for distribution of the allotments within the State based on its approval of plans for special programs submitted by the local school districts. However, upon approval of their plans, the school districts in any given county would receive the total amount for which that county would be eligible under the distribution. In multidistrict counties, the total amount for the county would be allocated by the State agency among the districts.

Federal funds made available under this title would be used essentially for improving the education of educationally deprived students, not for the general educational programs of the schools. State and local educational effort must also be maintained and, if possible, increased as a condition of receiving these funds.

Special educational efforts directed to those at the lower end of the economic spectrum will have a salutory effect on the entire educational system and will broaden the range of educational opportunity available to all children. School districts in approximately 95 percent of the Nation's 3,100 counties would be eligible for these poverty linked funds.

First-year authorization would be approximately $1 billion.

TITLE II—SCHOOL LIBRARY RESOURCES AND INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

Background

At all levels of education, teaching programs have become increasingly dependent upon a well-stocked library, the services of a professional librarian, and up-to-date textbooks. Basic courses in nearly all academic subjects, as well as the most advanced courses, are dependent on libraries and instructional materials. That dependence will grow.

The great majority of our public schools do not have adequate library resources. In many schools, there is an average of less than one-half book per child and some cities spend less than 15 cents a year per child for library books. Today more than 2 out of every 3 public elementary schools have no libraries at all and more than 8 out of 10 lack trained librarians. The current public school levels of 6.2 library books per pupil and $2.28 annual expenditure for books per pupil are well below the recommended professional standards of 10 books and $4 to $6 annual expenditure for books per pupil.

To meet the accepted minimum standards for cities with populations above 500,000, there is a need for a fourfold increase in current expenditures for school library materials. The cost of books is up 82 percent since 1948. Using the base period 1957–59 the cost of books has risen more than a third while wholesale prices remained constant and consumer prices rose less than 7 percent. This naturally works the greatest hardship on poor school districts.

Textbook sales in the Nation in 1963 amounted to $293 million, or only $6.11 per student. In some States, as much as $12.32 was spent per student; in others as little as $4.76. A single modern, hardbound textbook in many subjects often costs as much or more than the entire year's budget for new instructional books. Moreover, a fourth of all the Nation's public high school systems do not provide free textbooks and it has been stated that high textbook fees are one of the reasons for the school dropout problem.

A new instructional development is the increased use of programed learning textbooks. From 1962 to 1963, programed texts increased from 122 to 352, over half in science and mathematics. But these new materials are expensive; they average $10–$15 each, thus constituting a barrier to their adoption in all but the wealthier school districts.

Proposal

Title II provides for a 5-year program to make available for the use of schoolchildren school library resources and other printed and published instructional materials including textbooks essential to improved educational quality in the schools of the Nation.

A State plan would provide for a method of making available books, periodicals, documents, magnetic tapes, phonograph records, and other printed and published materials for the use of all schoolchildren in the State.

Materials purchased with Federal funds would not be used for sectarian instruction or religious worship and when made available for the use of students in nonpublic schools would be the same as those used or approved for use in the public schools of the State. In those States legally unable to provide materials for students in nonpublic schools, the Commissioner of Education would make available to such children those materials used in the public schools of the State.

Funds would be allotted to the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands on the basis of the number of children enrolled in public and nonprofit private elementary and secondary schools in each State or territory. The previous level of non-Federal support for these materials would be maintained and, if possible, increased.

First-year authorization would be $100 million.

TITLE III—SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATIONAL CENTERS AND SERVICES

Background

While the problems existing in school districts impacted by poverty are particularly acute, there are also chronic limitations in elementary and secondary schools throughout the Nation regardless of the level of community wealth. A fundamental weakness is the uneven distribution and inconsistent quality of educational, scientific, and cultural resources presently available.

Among the variety of supplementary services that make the difference between a poor school and a good school are special instruction in science, languages, music, and the arts; counseling and guidance; health and social work; and access to such resources as technical institutes, museums, art galleries, and theaters. In these respects there are many unmet needs.

Today less than one-quarter of our elementary schools have the services of a guidance counselor 1 or more days a week. More than 3 million elementary schoolchildren are estimated to be in need of social work or psychological services. At present, however, there are only about 3,000 school social workers on the staffs of the public schools; most school systems cannot afford to hire them. Although surveys show that today 7 to 14 percent of schoolchildren have significant emotional problems, more than 9 out of 10 school systems have no special programs for these children and are unable to deal with them effectively through their regular programs.

Reforms and improvements in science and language instruction appear in uneven quality throughout the country. In only 10 States do all secondary schools have science laboratory facilities. Science specialists generally agree that modern science cannot be taught properly without laboratories for teacher and student experimentations. Moreover, less than 30 percent of public secondary schools now have language laboratories available.

By 1968 at least 25,000 additional science laboratories will be needed in elementary schools to meet increases in enrollments—a 500-percent increase. At least 40,000 additional labs will be needed in the high schools, almost a 100-percent increase. Just to keep pace with growth, by 1968 elementary schools will need 8,000 additional language laboratories and high schools will need at least 20,000 more such labs. Centralized laboratory facilities serving a number of schools and systems are one of the answers to meeting this need where individual labs cannot be provided.

Although educational research is demonstrating the increased capability and advantages of early school experiences, about one-half of the Nation's 26,000 school districts today maintain schools without kindergartens, and in only 1 school district out of 260 is a nursery school available.

At a time of greatly accelerating needs, the Nation's educational structure is weakened both by the lack of these special programs and staffs within the schools and by the frequent insulation of students from the cultural, social, and scientific life of the community. Enrichment of the curriculum of elementary and secondary schools through supplementary services is essential to the total strength of education.

Proposal

Title III proposes a 5-year program to provide vitally needed educational services not available in sufficient quantity or quality in elementary and secondary schools and to develop and establish exemplary elementary and secondary school educational programs to serve as models for regular school programs. Special personnel, equipment, and other costly educational services not normally available in most schools would be made available for the widest possible participation of the entire community.

Grants would be made to a supplementary educational center and services organization created to establish and coordinate a program of supplementary educational services. Funds would be made available on the basis of an application reviewed by the State educational agency and approved by the Commissioner of Education. The governing board of the organization would include representatives of the agencies and institutions participating in the conduct of the program. The participants would include at least one local educational agency and one or more of the following: Institutions of higher education, State educational agencies, public agencies such as health and welfare units, and private nonprofit agencies including nonpublic schools, museums, art galleries, educational television stations, and other cultural organizations.

Federal funds would be used for planning, pilot projects, and the establishment and operation of programs offering a diverse range of educational experience to children and adults of varying talents and needs. Programs might include guidance and counseling; remedial instruction; school health, psychological and social work services; enriched academic programs; afterschool study halls; continuing adult education; dual enrollment (shared services); specialized instruction and equipment; specially qualified personnel (including artists and musicians) on a temporary or other basis; educational radio and television programs; special educational services for persons in isolated rural areas; and other specially designed educational programs. Grants could also be used for the lease or construction of necessary facilities.

Children attending nonpublic as well as public schools and out-of-school youth and adults would have the opportunity to receive the services and participate in these educational and cultural activities.

An Advisory Committee on Supplementary Educational Centers and Services would advise the Commissioner on the action to be taken on each application for a grant.

Initially, American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands would each receive $50,000. The 50 States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico would each receive $200,000. The remainder of the funds would be distributed among the States and territories on the basis of (1) the number of children aged 5 to 17 and (2) the total population of each jurisdiction.

The first-year authorization would be $100 million.

TITLE IV—EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING; AMENDMENTS TO COOPERATIVE RESEARCH ACT OF 1954

Background

Eleven years ago Congress authorized the Commissioner of Education to enter into contracts or jointly financed cooperative arrangements with colleges, universities, and State educational agencies to conduct research, surveys, and demonstrations in the field of education. The program that has subsequently emerged from this decade of experience has two basic purposes: (1) To develop new knowledge about education, and (2) to develop new ways of applying existing knowledge.

Significant progress has been made in educational research. For example:

> Programs have been developed to guide elementary pupils in discovering the basic concepts of modern mathematics; results are so encouraging that many school systems throughout the country are adopting these methods.
>
> Two-year-old children have been taught to read, and to read well, in experimental programs that stimulate their curiosity and intellectual drive.
>
> Grade school pupils have been successfully taught college-level economics, indicating that curriculum evaluation and research are necessities at all levels.
>
> A New Jersey study of the education of migrant children points to new and more fruitful directions for handling a problem that plagues most of our States.

A total of about $16 million is being spent in fiscal year 1965 on cooperative research. Some 280 projects are involved. This is, however, a small answer to a great need. Only $3 of every $1,000 of Federal expenditures for research and development were devoted to education in 1964.

Education, with a total annual expenditure of about $34 billion is the Nation's No. 1 industry. Yet we spend only $72 million, one-fifth of 1 percent of our total educational outlays, for research and development in this vital field. By contrast, we spend $8 billion annually for research and development on our Nation's defenses. Many progressive private industries invest as much as 10 percent of their total annual expenditures for research and development.

To carry out research is to assume the obligation of disseminating the findings, so that education as a whole may benefit. In medicine the average lag between research and its application is estimated at 2 years. In education, the process often takes 30 years or more. The record of education in publishing research findings has not been satisfactory. To help in finding a solution to this problem, pilot research and development centers have been established at a cost in 1965 of about $1,900,000 at the Universities of Pittsburgh, Oregon, Wisconsin, and at Harvard University.

Each of these centers will conduct activities stretching across the research and development spectrum, including basic research, development of educational procedures and materials, field testing, and demonstration and dissemination. At the University of Pittsburgh, where the first center was established, significant results are being obtained. In one project, for example, courses of study have been tailored to fit the needs of the individual learner; in another, new educational devices are employed to motivate preschool children to read.

Such educational research and its dissemination help the schools and colleges of the Nation to carry on educational programs more efficiently, more effectively, and with greater economy of resources. But a mere 4 centers, with all their promise, cannot serve the needs of 26,000 school districts and a tenth as many institutions of higher learning. Other regions of the country and many other segments of education need assistance in the form of new R. & D. programs.

Proposal

Title IV would amend the Cooperative Research Act of 1954 (Public Law 83–531) by authorizing the training of research personnel and improved dissemination of information derived from educational research and development. Authority would be granted to utilize the research competence of research organizations not now eligible to contribute to the program, such as private noncollegiate research organizations and professional associations. In addition, the program would provide for the construction and operation of centers to improve the quality of teaching in our schools and for the purchase of research equipment.

Together, these amendments would permit the continued growth of educational research programs in the United States and an accelerated funding of research and development centers or regional educational laboratories. The goal: a national network of federally supported but State- and university-operated research centers.

Regional educational laboratories offer a promising way of meeting problems of research, development, and dissemination. They will help to train teachers and improve curriculums. They will draw equally upon educators and the practitioners in all the fields of learning—mathematicians, scientists, humanists, historians, economists, social scientists, linguists, musicians, artists, and writers.

These laboratories will have close ties with the State departments of education. They will also work directly with the schools and supplementary education centers in order to bring innovation directly to the student. They will train teachers as well as those who teach teachers.

First-year cost of these amendments would be $45 million, in addition to the regular cooperative research budget of $25 million in fiscal year 1966.

TITLE V—STRENGTHENING STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION

Background

The immediate responsibility for providing professional counsel and direction to the schools lies with the various State departments of education. At the very time that demand for this kind of counsel and direction is on the increase, the ability of the State departments to respond is inadequate. The necessity of meeting school operating costs, of spending what it takes to keep sufficient classrooms available, exerts increasing pressure on the share of the school dollar made available to State departments of education. Moreover, the responsibility of insuring the wise and proper use of Federal funds dispensed in a variety of Federal-State cooperative programs generally rests squarely with State educational agencies.

The States vary greatly in their educational expenditures. Some States spend barely $200,000 a year for State educational leadership, while others spend more than 70 times that amount. Some States employ 500 professional educators; other States, as few as 35. Professionals to oversee school library services are lacking altogether in one-third of the State departments of education, while only 11 States have consultants in school social work. Moreover, during the past 5 years there has been a 40-percent turnover in State supervisory personnel; the majority have gone into better paying positions at the local level and in colleges and universities.

The department of education in a typical, middle-income State has 75 professional staff members available to serve as consultants to 20,000 school people; superintendents, principals, teachers, and others. On the average, these professionals are able to visit the State's schools for only one-half day each 7 years. Demands on the education budget are such in this State that no likelihood is foreseen in the ability of its department of education to improve its services.

If the States are to be strengthened and American education kept both strong and decentralized, measures are needed to bolster the administrative and legal foundations of our educational system.

Proposal

Title V proposes a 5-year program to stimulate and assist in strengthening the leadership resources of State educational agencies. The State educational agency would identify educational needs of the State and design programs to meet these needs.

Programs and activities might include long-range educational planning; improved collecting, processing, and analyzing of educational data (including use of automated data systems); conducting, sponsoring, or cooperating in educational research; developing the competency of individuals who serve State or local educational agencies and provide leadership, administrative or specialist services; cooperation with institutions of higher education and local educational agencies to improve the quality of teacher preparation, including student teaching; and other special needs of State departments of education.

Eighty-five percent of the funds appropriated would be apportioned as follows: $50,000 each to Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands and $100,000 to each of the States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The remainder of the 85 percent would be apportioned among the States and territories based on the number of public school pupils. State agencies would apply to the Commissioner for a grant or grants for part of the costs of their proposal. The Commissioner would approve applications if he determined that the proposal would be within the purposes of the law.

Fifteen percent of the funds appropriated would be reserved to the Commissioner to make special grants for research and demonstrations and for the establishment of special services which promise to help solve educational problems common to all or several of the State educational agencies.

First-year authorization would be $10 million.

A second part of title V would permit an interchange of personnel between States and the Office of Education for cooperative educational activities and technical and other assistance which would assist in the strengthening of American education.

TABLE I.—*Estimated Federal Payments Under "The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965"*

State	Education of children of low-income families	Supplementary educational centers and services	School library resources and instructional materials	Strengthening State departments of education	Total
United States and outlying areas	$1,000,000,000	$100,000,000	$100,000,000	$8,500,000	$1,208,500,000
Alabama	31,738,000	1,848,183	1,743,209	161,458	35,490,850
Alaska	1,336,472	318,630	119,467	104,208	1,878,777
Arizona	9,100,006	937,181	819,362	127,384	10,983,933
Arkansas	21,096,002	1,100,693	942,684	132,576	23,271,955
California	60,137,510	8,263,535	9,356,424	410,041	78,167,510
Colorado	7,721,560	1,109,926	1,071,419	135,638	10,038,543
Connecticut	6,155,076	1,436,389	1,400,169	141,940	9,133,574
Delaware	1,966,851	425,768	258,226	107,837	2,758,682
Florida	27,896,230	2,710,131	2,617,466	188,687	33,412,514
Georgia	34,517,871	2,235,274	2,185,906	178,025	39,117,076
Hawaii	1,904,676	531,380	393,136	111,804	2,940,996
Idaho	2,100,186	637,389	272,489	112,917	3,122,981
Illinois	37,288,765	4,943,134	5,389,313	253,009	47,874,221
Indiana	18,424,129	2,456,260	2,541,258	182,383	23,604,030
Iowa	16,346,232	1,491,506	1,491,407	146,459	19,475,604
Kansas	9,090,592	1,233,866	1,152,628	137,925	11,615,011
Kentucky	28,215,150	1,691,776	1,557,466	149,679	31,614,071
Louisiana	37,904,234	1,882,932	1,932,808	158,575	41,878,549
Maine	3,780,000	660,364	528,537	116,335	5,085,236
Maryland	13,741,401	1,783,996	1,818,913	155,096	17,499,406
Massachusetts	11,906,492	2,588,350	2,635,630	174,363	17,304,835
Michigan	29,765,556	4,062,794	4,695,966	243,670	38,767,986
Minnesota	19,248,386	1,867,997	1,998,425	159,008	23,273,816
Mississippi	28,028,704	1,341,537	1,224,582	143,346	30,738,169
Missouri	25,957,735	2,194,717	2,321,138	171,011	30,644,601
Montana	3,511,907	538,784	384,799	112,351	4,547,841
Nebraska	6,774,304	881,106	779,136	123,765	8,558,313
Nevada	631,040	377,940	212,853	104,473	1,326,306
New Hampshire	1,451,582	496,163	337,983	109,378	2,395,106
New Jersey	17,777,548	3,109,017	3,280,467	193,995	24,361,027
New Mexico	8,351,640	699,717	593,744	119,486	9,764,587
New York	75,127,295	8,094,171	8,276,439	334,342	91,832,247
North Carolina	48,496,980	2,514,127	2,447,947	188,240	53,647,294
North Dakota	4,834,410	513,786	349,089	111,055	5,808,340
Ohio	35,235,338	4,936,076	5,424,535	266,996	45,862,945
Oklahoma	14,777,840	1,325,618	1,273,402	144,929	17,521,789
Oregon	6,873,177	1,069,776	980,782	133,013	9,056,748
Pennsylvania	44,390,181	5,407,680	5,928,648	265,660	55,992,169
Rhode Island	3,399,750	601,767	430,178	111,285	4,542,980
South Carolina	25,519,125	1,452,925	1,326,833	147,371	28,446,254
South Dakota	6,142,156	542,251	388,881	112,284	7,185,572
Tennessee	31,092,525	1,970,661	1,835,751	167,730	35,066,667
Texas	74,580,048	5,097,472	5,373,277	284,529	85,335,326
Utah	2,373,082	691,632	590,668	121,164	3,776,546
Vermont	1,489,957	390,835	209,098	106,137	2,196,027
Virginia	29,312,850	2,221,198	2,106,128	172,557	33,812,733
Washington	9,525,713	1,592,775	1,599,956	153,808	12,872,252
West Virginia	15,554,250	1,072,551	929,563	132,645	17,689,009
Wisconsin	14,471,631	2,123,991	2,290,563	162,258	19,048,443
Wyoming	1,358,100	363,499	188,433	106,592	2,016,624
District of Columbia	3,825,800	534,984	347,588	110,558	4,818,930
American Samoa	73,654	62,298	16,814	50,505	203,281
Canal Zone					
Guam	189,072	82,921	44,901	51,215	368,109
Puerto Rico	30,000,000	1,521,408	1,407,589	146,219	33,075,216
Virgin Islands	624,540	67,316	26,033	50,687	768,576

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*

ALABAMA

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Autauga	1, 609	$225, 260	29
Baldwin	3, 022	423, 080	21
Barbour	2, 968	415, 520	38
Bibb	1, 301	182, 140	30
Blount	2, 420	338, 800	35
Bullock	1, 839	257, 460	42
Butler	2, 728	381, 920	36
Calhoun	4, 607	644, 980	18
Chambers	2, 671	373, 940	26
Cherokee	1, 503	210, 420	34
Chilton	2, 424	339, 360	34
Choctaw	1, 873	262, 220	33
Clarke	2, 323	325, 220	31
Clay	1, 260	176, 400	38
Cleburne	1, 059	148, 260	36
Coffee	2, 846	398, 440	34
Colbert	2, 776	388, 640	21
Conecuh	2, 163	302, 820	39
Coosa	893	125, 020	29
Covington	3, 158	442, 120	34
Crenshaw	2, 085	291, 900	49
Cullman	4, 516	632, 240	36
Dale	2, 080	291, 200	27
Dallas	5, 259	736, 260	31
De Kalb	4, 885	683, 900	43
Elmore	2, 371	331, 940	28
Escambia	2, 560	358, 400	27
Etowah	5, 696	797, 440	21
Fayette	1, 809	253, 260	41
Franklin	2, 333	326, 620	39
Geneva	2, 540	355, 600	41
Greene	1, 949	272, 860	43
Hale	2, 558	358, 120	40
Henry	1, 907	266, 980	40
Houston	4, 343	608, 020	31
Jackson	3, 762	526, 680	35
Jefferson	27, 772	3, 888, 080	17
Lamar	1, 357	189, 980	36
Lauderdale	4, 079	571, 060	25
Lawrence	2, 817	394, 380	38
Lee	2, 856	399, 840	23
Limestone	3, 411	477, 540	32
Lowndes	2, 050	287, 000	39
Macon	2, 549	356, 860	35
Madison	5, 526	773, 640	18
Marengo	3, 051	427, 140	36
Marion	2, 630	368, 200	44
Marshall	3, 915	548, 100	30
Mobile	12, 182	1, 705, 480	14
Monroe	2, 351	329, 140	34

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

ALABAMA—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5-17
	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	
Montgomery	8, 311	$1, 163, 540	19
Morgan	3, 862	540, 680	25
Perry	2, 265	317, 100	41
Pickens	2, 307	322, 980	35
Pike	2, 877	402, 780	40
Randolph	2, 091	292, 740	41
Russell	3, 243	454, 020	23
St. Clair	1, 908	267, 120	26
Shelby	2, 230	312, 200	25
Sumter	2, 790	390, 600	43
Talladega	4, 133	578, 620	21
Tallapoosa	2, 234	312, 760	24
Tuscaloosa	6, 288	880, 320	23
Walker	4, 454	623, 560	29
Washington	1, 211	169, 540	24
Wilcox	2, 479	347, 060	37
Winston	1, 375	192, 500	32
Total	226, 700	31, 738, 000	25

ALASKA

County	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5-17
Prince of Wales	25	(1)	6
Ketchikan	142	$45, 014	5
Wrangell-Petersburg	84	(1)	7
Sitka	72	(1)	4
Juneau	113	35, 821	4
Lynn Canal-Icy Straits	74	(1)	9
Cordova-McCarthy	41	(1)	10
Valdez-Chitina-Whittier	96	(1)	14
Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeetna	193	61, 181	12
Anchorage	788	249, 796	4
Seward	33	(1)	4
Kenai-Cook Inlet	352	111, 584	20
Kodiak	88	(1)	5
Aleutian Islands	81	(1)	7
Bristol Bay	96	(1)	9
Bethel	652	206, 684	35
Kuskokwim	185	58, 645	27
Yukon-Koyukuk	183	58, 011	21
Fairbanks	399	126, 483	4
Upper Yukon	111	35, 187	23
Barrow	95	(1)	17
Kobuk	333	105, 561	30
Nome	376	119, 192	20
Wade Hampton	389	123, 313	37
Total	5, 001	1, 336, 472	9

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[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

ARIZONA

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5-17
	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	
Apache	2, 369	$538, 948	23
Cochise	1, 696	385, 841	12
Coconino	1, 879	427, 473	16
Gila	875	199, 063	12
Graham	556	126, 490	13
Greenlee	219	49, 823	6
Maricopa	17, 907	4, 073, 843	10
Mohave	285	64, 838	14
Navajo	2, 669	607, 198	22
Pima	6, 505	1, 479, 888	10
Pinal	2, 408	547, 820	13
Santa Cruz	339	77, 123	11
Yavapai	1, 026	233, 415	15
Yuma	1, 267	288, 243	10
Total	40, 000	9, 100, 006	11

ARKANSAS

County	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5-17
Arkansas	1, 520	$229, 520	23
Ashley	1, 792	270, 592	25
Baxter	1, 048	158, 248	45
Benton	2, 845	429, 595	34
Boone	1, 552	234, 352	41
Bradley	1, 054	159, 154	27
Calhoun	603	91, 053	37
Carroll	1, 220	184, 220	40
Chicot	2, 070	312, 570	37
Clark	1, 657	250, 207	32
Clay	2, 133	322, 083	36
Cleburne	1, 176	177, 576	51
Cleveland	735	110, 985	38
Columbia	2, 072	312, 872	30
Conway	1, 531	231, 181	36
Craighead	3, 279	495, 129	26
Crawford	1, 733	261, 683	31
Crittenden	4, 119	621, 969	27
Cross	1, 845	278, 595	30
Dallas	782	118, 082	26
Desha	2, 065	311, 815	32
Drew	1, 375	207, 625	33
Faulkner	1, 916	289, 316	32
Franklin	1, 053	159, 003	41
Fulton	924	139, 524	55
Garland	2, 980	449, 980	29
Grant	678	102, 378	31
Greene	2, 489	375, 839	30
Hempstead	1, 970	297, 470	39
Hot Spring	1, 185	178, 935	19
Howard	906	136, 806	33
Independence	2, 100	317, 100	43
Izard	854	128, 954	52
Jackson	1, 811	273, 461	27
Jefferson	5, 424	819, 024	24

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

ARKANSAS—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5-17
	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	
Johnson	1, 314	$198, 414	44
Lafayette	1, 210	182, 710	39
Lawrence	1, 969	297, 319	43
Lee	2, 455	370, 705	36
Lincoln	1, 449	218, 799	37
Little River	890	134, 390	34
Logan	1, 695	255, 945	46
Lonoke	2, 275	343, 525	32
Madison	1, 212	183, 012	50
Marion	713	107, 663	49
Miller	2, 227	336, 277	26
Mississippi	6, 002	906, 302	29
Monroe	1, 710	258, 210	31
Montgomery	537	81, 087	39
Nevada	1, 073	162, 023	38
Newton	849	128, 199	48
Ouachita	2, 223	335, 673	25
Perry	535	80, 785	40
Phillips	4, 169	629, 519	31
Pike	798	120, 498	40
Poinsett	2, 698	407, 398	28
Polk	1, 177	177, 727	40
Pope	1, 834	276, 934	37
Prairie	949	143, 299	32
Pulaski	8, 677	1, 310, 227	15
Randolph	1, 293	195, 243	39
St. Francis	3, 439	519, 298	32
Saline	1, 180	178, 180	17
Scott	903	136, 353	50
Searcy	996	150, 396	45
Sebastian	3, 287	496, 337	20
Sevier	870	131, 370	34
Sharp	883	133, 333	58
Stone	960	144, 960	55
Union	2, 728	411, 928	21
Van Buren	985	148, 735	55
Washington	3, 319	501, 169	27
White	2, 889	436, 239	35
Woodruff	1, 660	250, 660	38
Yell	1, 174	177, 274	40
Total	139, 702	21, 095, 002	29
CALIFORNIA			
Alameda	13, 399	$3, 550, 735	7
Alpine	12	(1)	11
Amador	169	44, 785	6
Butte	1, 735	459, 775	9
Calaveras	227	60, 155	9
Colusa	243	64, 395	8
Contra Costa	4, 593	1, 217, 145	4
Del Norte	186	49, 290	4
El Dorado	474	125, 610	7

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[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

CALIFORNIA—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5-17
	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	
Fresno	7,777	$2,060,905	8
Glenn	367	97,255	8
Humboldt	1,475	390,875	5
Imperial	1,381	365,965	7
Inyo	233	61,745	5
Kern	5,350	1,417,750	7
Kings	1,249	330,985	9
Lake	501	132,765	18
Lassen	218	57,770	6
Los Angeles	80,545	21,344,425	5
Madera	1,166	308,990	10
Marin	1,278	338,670	4
Mariposa	214	56,710	21
Mendocino	972	257,580	7
Merced	2,287	606,055	9
Modoc	166	43,990	7
Mono	15	(1)	3
Monterey	2,819	747,035	6
Napa	875	231,875	5
Nevada	479	126,935	10
Orange	8,243	2,184,395	4
Placer	916	242,720	7
Plumas	169	44,785	6
Riverside	6,071	1,608,815	8
Sacramento	5,019	1,330,035	4
San Benito	321	85,065	8
San Bernardino	8,095	2,145,175	6
San Diego	15,958	4,228,870	7
San Francisco	10,127	2,683,655	8
San Joaquin	4,535	1,201,775	7
San Luis Obispo	1,807	478,855	10
San Mateo	3,516	931,740	3
Santa Barbara	2,011	532,915	5
Santa Clara	6,809	1,804,385	4
Santa Cruz	2,342	620,630	13
Shasta	1,052	278,780	7
Sierra	46	(1)	9
Siskiyou	575	152,375	7
Solano	1,877	497,405	6
Sonoma	3,388	897,820	9
Stanislaus	4,124	1,092,860	10
Sutter	586	155,290	7
Tehama	568	150,520	9
Trinity	133	35,245	6
Tulare	3,945	1,045,425	8
Tuolumne	221	58,565	7
Ventura	2,669	707,285	5
Yolo	810	214,650	5
Yuba	669	177,285	8
Total	227,007	60,137,510	6

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[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

COLORADO

County	Less than $2,000 annual income: Population, aged 5–17	Less than $2,000 annual income: Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5–17
Adams	1, 212	$278, 760	3
Alamosa	322	74, 060	12
Arapahoe	1, 306	300, 380	4
Archuleta	145	33, 350	19
Baca	258	59, 340	15
Bent	216	49, 680	11
Boulder	1, 211	278, 530	7
Chaffee	241	55, 430	12
Cheyenne	42	(1)	5
Clear Creek	49	(1)	8
Conejos	391	89, 930	14
Costilla	319	73, 370	22
Crowley	172	39, 560	16
Custer	61	(1)	18
Delta	726	166, 980	18
Denver	8, 210	1, 888, 300	8
Dolores	51	(1)	8
Douglas	112	25, 760	9
Eagle	136	31, 280	11
Elbert	176	40, 480	19
El Paso	2, 624	603, 520	8
Fremont	633	145, 590	14
Garfield	295	67, 850	10
Gilpin	12	(1)	10
Grand	87	(1)	9
Gunnison	142	32, 660	12
Hinsdale	3	(1)	7
Huerfano	371	85, 330	17
Jackson	21	(1)	5
Jefferson	1, 430	328, 900	4
Kiowa	57	(1)	9
Kit Carson	154	35, 420	8
Lake	71	(1)	4
La Plata	577	132, 710	11
Larimer	1, 424	327, 520	12
Las Animas	796	183, 080	14
Lincoln	158	36, 340	11
Logan	387	89, 010	7
Mesa	1, 189	273, 470	9
Mineral	4	(1)	4
Moffat	98	(1)	5
Montezuma	513	117, 990	13
Montrose	647	148, 810	13
Morgan	546	125, 580	9
Otero	695	159, 850	10
Ouray	70	(1)	16
Park	47	(1)	11
Phillips	116	26, 680	10
Pitkin	46	(1)	9
Prowers	421	96, 830	11
Pueblo	1, 960	450, 800	6
Rio Blanco	112	25, 760	8
Rio Grande	394	90, 620	12
Routt	179	41, 170	11
Saguache	267	61, 410	19

[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

COLORADO—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income: Population, aged 5-17	Less than $2,000 annual income: Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5-17
San Juan	13	(1)	5
San Miguel	90	(1)	13
Sedgwick	94	(1)	8
Summit	28	(1)	5
Teller	88	(1)	14
Washington	190	$43,700	10
Weld	1,873	430,790	10
Yuma	326	74,980	14
Total	34,599	7,721,560	8
CONNECTICUT			
Fairfield	5,629	$1,553,604	4
Hartford	5,218	1,440,168	3
Litchfield	1,142	315,192	4
Middlesex	817	225,492	4
New Haven	5,983	1,651,308	4
New London	2,061	568,836	5
Tolland	542	149,592	3
Windham	909	250,884	6
Total	22,301	6,155,076	4
DELAWARE			
Kent	1,583	$394,167	11
New Castle	3,973	989,277	5
Sussex	2,343	583,407	13
Total	7,899	1,966,851	7
FLORIDA			
Alachua	2,168	$420,592	12
Baker	268	51,992	13
Bay	1,845	357,930	11
Bradford	456	88,464	13
Brevard	1,988	385,672	7
Broward	8,714	1,690,516	12
Calhoun	509	98,746	23
Charlotte	426	82,644	19
Citrus	478	92,737	23
Clay	592	114,848	12
Collier	522	101,268	14
Columbia	856	166,064	15
Dade	22,519	4,368,686	11
De Soto	404	78,376	16
Dixie	237	45,978	19

[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

FLORIDA—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5-17
	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	
Duval	9,843	$1,909,542	9
Escambia	3,855	747,870	8
Flagler	220	42,680	19
Franklin	383	74,302	23
Gadsden	1,757	340,858	16
Gilchrist	188	36,472	23
Glades	115	22,310	16
Gulf	290	56,260	10
Hamilton	440	85,360	19
Hardee	537	104,178	16
Hendry	252	48,888	12
Hernando	568	110,192	21
Highlands	750	145,500	15
Hillsborough	11,520	2,234,880	12
Holmes	934	181,196	30
Indian River	815	158,110	14
Jackson	2,049	397,506	19
Jefferson	521	101,074	18
Lafayette	142	27,548	17
Lake	2,336	453,184	18
Lee	1,857	360,258	15
Leon	1,780	345,320	10
Levy	593	115,042	21
Liberty	158	30,652	18
Madison	865	167,810	19
Manatee	2,758	535,052	20
Marion	2,219	430,486	16
Martin	536	103,984	15
Monroe	1,067	206,998	11
Nassau	553	107,282	11
Okaloosa	1,088	211,072	7
Okeechobee	146	28,324	7
Orange	5,404	1,048,376	9
Osceola	874	169,556	22
Palm Beach	6,663	1,292,622	14
Pasco	1,862	361,228	24
Pinellas	12,725	2,468,650	20
Polk	5,548	1,076,312	11
Putnam	1,300	252,200	15
St. Johns	1,085	210,490	14
St. Lucie	1,200	232,800	12
Santa Rosa	899	174,406	12
Sarasota	2,303	446,782	15
Seminole	1,894	367,436	13
Sumter	658	127,652	21
Suwannee	902	174,988	21
Taylor	559	108,446	15
Union	181	35,114	14
Volusia	4,702	912,188	19
Wakulla	295	57,230	19
Walton	890	172,660	20
Washington	734	142,396	22
Total	143,795	27,896,230	13

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

GEORGIA

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5-17
	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	
Appling	1,299	$198,747	29
Atkinson	728	111,384	35
Bacon	765	117,045	29
Baker	612	93,636	39
Baldwin	925	141,525	15
Banks	485	74,205	26
Barrow	997	152,541	27
Bartow	1,733	265,149	22
Ben Hill	1,189	181,917	31
Berrien	1,245	190,485	35
Bibb	6,040	924,120	16
Bleckley	815	124,695	31
Brantley	419	64,107	22
Brooks	1,778	272,034	38
Bryan	495	75,735	25
Bulloch	2,104	321,912	30
Burke	2,446	374,238	36
Butts	651	99,603	25
Calhoun	893	136,629	38
Camden	443	67,779	15
Candler	795	121,635	40
Carroll	2,302	352,206	24
Catoosa	692	105,876	12
Charlton	340	52,020	20
Chatham	7,742	1,184,526	16
Chattahoochee	92	(1)	4
Chattooga	1,220	186,630	23
Cherokee	1,420	217,260	24
Clarke	2,010	307,530	21
Clay	545	83,385	39
Clayton	1,015	155,295	8
Clinch	606	92,718	30
Cobb	2,583	395,199	8
Coffee	2,019	308,907	30
Colquitt	2,588	395,964	25
Columbia	816	124,848	20
Cook	1,056	161,568	30
Coweta	1,755	268,515	22
Crawford	586	89,658	33
Crisp	1,629	249,237	30
Dade	520	79,560	19
Dawson	420	64,260	39
Decatur	1,979	302,787	27
De Kalb	4,796	733,788	8
Dodge	1,606	245,718	32
Dooly	1,424	217,872	39
Dougherty	3,353	513,009	17
Douglas	892	136,476	19
Early	1,847	282,591	44
Echols	172	26,316	32
Effingham	710	108,630	23
Elbert	1,364	208,692	27
Emanuel	1,892	289,476	36
Evans	672	102,816	33
Fannin	1,245	190,485	30

[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370—Continued*

GEORGIA—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5–17
	Population, aged 5–17	Amount	
Fayette	515	$78, 795	21
Floyd	3, 189	487, 917	18
Forsyth	959	146, 727	28
Franklin	1, 255	192, 015	35
Fulton	20, 026	3, 063, 978	15
Gilmer	1, 028	157, 284	41
Glascock	337	51, 561	44
Glynn	1, 661	254, 133	15
Gordon	1, 297	198, 441	26
Grady	1, 851	283, 203	34
Greene	1, 033	158, 049	31
Gwinnett	2, 075	317, 475	18
Habersham	1, 079	165, 087	22
Hall	2, 704	413, 712	21
Hancock	990	151, 470	30
Haralson	1, 014	155, 142	26
Harris	951	145, 503	27
Hart	1, 229	188, 037	28
Heard	553	84, 609	37
Henry	966	147, 798	18
Houston	1, 255	192, 015	11
Irwin	1, 057	161, 721	38
Jackson	1, 216	186, 048	24
Jasper	575	87, 975	32
Jeff Davis	703	107, 559	25
Jefferson	1, 814	277, 542	32
Jenkins	976	149, 328	34
Johnson	781	119, 493	32
Jones	607	92, 871	24
Lamar	612	93, 636	21
Lanier	548	83, 844	37
Laurens	2, 950	451, 350	32
Lee	579	88, 587	28
Liberty	848	129, 744	21
Lincoln	547	83, 691	29
Long	419	64, 107	34
Lowndes	2, 685	410, 805	20
Lumpkin	631	96, 543	33
McDuffie	1, 089	166, 617	30
McIntosh	570	87, 210	28
Macon	1, 340	205, 020	32
Madison	1, 139	174, 267	36
Marion	579	88, 587	32
Meriwether	1, 808	276, 624	30
Miller	889	136, 017	42
Mitchell	1, 797	274, 941	29
Monroe	738	112, 914	24
Montgomery	690	105, 570	38
Morgan	964	147, 492	31
Murray	616	94, 248	21
Muscogee	6, 025	921, 825	15
Newton	1, 009	154, 377	17
Oconee	451	69, 003	26
Oglethorpe	789	120, 717	34
Paulding	774	118, 422	21
Peach	857	131, 121	22

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

GEORGIA—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5-17
	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	
Pickens	635	$97,155	27
Pierce	891	136,323	30
Pike	742	113,526	34
Polk	1,757	268,821	24
Pulaski	718	109,854	30
Putnam	601	91,953	25
Quitman	268	41,004	33
Rabun	595	91,035	27
Randolph	1,294	197,982	39
Richmond	5,882	899,946	17
Rockdale	592	90,576	19
Schley	362	55,386	36
Screven	1,529	233,937	31
Seminole	844	129,132	40
Spalding	1,679	256,887	18
Stephens	1,074	164,322	21
Stewart	853	130,509	37
Sumter	2,132	326,196	29
Talbot	722	110,466	31
Taliaferro	437	66,861	44
Tattnall	1,511	231,183	39
Taylor	1,000	153,000	40
Telfair	1,323	202,419	39
Terrell	1,475	225,675	37
Thomas	2,405	367,965	25
Tift	2,022	309,366	29
Toombs	1,397	213,741	28
Towns	506	77,418	43
Treutlen	717	109,701	41
Troup	2,758	421,974	21
Turner	889	136,017	30
Twiggs	619	94,707	24
Union	914	139,842	43
Upson	1,196	182,988	18
Walker	1,866	285,498	15
Walton	1,411	215,883	25
Ware	1,817	278,001	19
Warren	820	125,460	35
Washington	1,817	278,001	32
Wayne	1,280	195,840	23
Webster	443	67,779	40
Wheeler	573	87,669	33
White	569	87,057	29
Whitfield	1,740	266,220	15
Wilcox	985	150,705	40
Wilkes	1,054	161,262	34
Wilkinson	665	101,745	25
Worth	1,916	293,148	36
Total	225,609	34,517,871	21

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

HAWAII

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5-17
	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	
Hawaii	1,294	$260,094	7
Honolulu	6,943	1,395,543	5
Kalawao	0	([1])	0
Kauai	432	86,832	5
Maui	807	162,207	6
Total	9,476	1,904,676	6

IDAHO

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5-17
	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	
Ada	1,539	$243,162	6
Adams	70	([1])	9
Bannock	643	101,594	5
Bear Lake	109	17,222	5
Benewah	153	24,174	10
Bingham	587	92,746	7
Blaine	103	16,274	9
Boise	42	([1])	10
Bonner	457	72,206	11
Bonneville	584	92,272	4
Boundary	219	34,602	14
Butte	46	([1])	4
Camas	24	([1])	9
Canyon	1,668	263,544	11
Caribou	113	17,854	6
Cassia	285	45,188	6
Clark	35	([1])	14
Clearwater	151	23,858	7
Custer	112	17,696	13
Elmore	257	40,606	7
Franklin	207	32,706	7
Fremont	221	34,918	8
Gem	272	42,976	11
Gooding	338	53,404	12
Idaho	338	53,404	9
Jefferson	238	37,604	6
Jerome	307	48,506	9
Kootenai	674	106,492	9
Latah	355	56,090	8
Lemhi	235	37,130	15
Lewis	43	([1])	4
Lincoln	60	([1])	6
Madison	138	21,804	5
Minidoka	287	45,346	6
Nez Perce	580	91,640	8
Oneida	115	18,170	10
Owyhee	192	30,336	11
Payette	383	60,514	11
Power	50	([1])	4
Shoshone	257	40,606	4
Teton	76	([1])	8
Twin Falls	843	133,194	7
Valley	61	([1])	6

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[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

IDAHO—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5-17
	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	
Washington	331	$52,298	15
Yellowstone National Park (part)	0	(¹)	
Total	13,799	2,100,136	7

ILLINOIS

County	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5-17
Adams	1,691	$404,995	11
Alexander	941	225,370	24
Bond	591	141,545	19
Boone	389	93,166	8
Brown	392	93,884	27
Bureau	1,043	249,799	12
Calhoun	256	61,313	19
Carroll	642	153,759	13
Cass	497	119,032	15
Champaign	1,750	419,126	7
Christian	1,044	250,039	12
Clark	720	172,441	19
Clay	597	142,982	16
Clinton	634	151,844	10
Coles	1,009	241,656	11
Cook	57,054	13,664,433	5
Crawford	600	143,700	12
Cumberland	433	103,704	18
De Kalb	950	227,526	8
De Witt	469	112,326	11
Douglas	447	107,057	9
Du Page	1,853	443,794	3
Edgar	824	197,349	16
Edwards	424	101,549	24
Effingham	591	141,545	10
Fayette	960	229,921	19
Ford	438	104,901	11
Franklin	1,790	428,706	21
Fulton	1,198	286,922	13
Gallatin	534	127,894	28
Greene	593	142,024	14
Grundy	390	93,406	7
Hamilton	631	151,125	28
Hancock	893	213,874	15
Hardin	381	91,250	24
Henderson	262	62,750	12
Henry	1,234	295,544	10
Iroquois	946	226,567	11
Jackson	1,267	303,447	14
Jasper	538	128,851	19
Jefferson	1,339	320,691	17
Jersey	443	106,099	10
Jo Daviess	630	150,886	11
Johnson	461	110,410	22
Kane	1,724	412,899	3
Kankakee	1,304	312,309	6
Kendall	293	70,174	6
Knox	1,096	262,492	8

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

ILLINOIS—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5–17
	Population, aged 5–17	Amount	
Lake	2,165	$518,518	3
La Salle	1,581	378,650	6
Lawrence	678	162,382	15
Lee	736	176,273	8
Livingston	847	202,857	9
Logan	593	142,024	8
McDonough	799	191,361	13
McHenry	1,080	258,660	5
McLean	1,362	326,199	7
Macon	1,827	437,567	6
Macoupin	1,400	335,300	14
Madison	3,426	820,527	6
Marion	1,259	301,531	13
Marshall	352	84,304	11
Mason	443	106,099	12
Massac	684	163,819	20
Menard	195	46,703	9
Mercer	620	148,491	15
Monroe	334	79,994	9
Montgomery	1,110	265,845	15
Morgan	673	161,184	9
Moultrie	359	85,981	11
Ogle	1,039	248,841	11
Peoria	2,817	674,672	7
Perry	749	179,386	17
Piatt	304	72,808	8
Pike	906	216,987	19
Pope	331	79,275	26
Pulaski	686	164,297	25
Putnam	119	28,501	11
Randolph	815	195,193	13
Richland	575	137,713	15
Rock Island	1,899	454,811	5
St. Clair	5,506	1,318,687	8
Saline	1,610	385,595	28
Sangamon	2,265	542,468	7
Schuyler	440	105,381	21
Scott	258	61,791	17
Shelby	951	227,765	17
Stark	234	56,043	11
Stephenson	1,072	256,745	10
Tazewell	1,214	290,753	5
Union	650	155,675	18
Vermilion	2,004	479,959	9
Wabash	299	71,611	9
Warren	631	151,125	12
Washington	525	125,738	18
Wayne	856	205,012	18
White	777	186,092	17
Whiteside	1,363	326,439	9
Will	2,207	528,577	5
Williamson	1,814	434,453	18
Winnebago	2,536	607,373	5
Woodford	533	127,654	8
Total	155,694	37,288,765	7

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

INDIANA

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5-17
	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	
Adams	493	$115, 116	7
Allen	2, 584	603, 365	4
Bartholomew	787	183, 765	6
Benton	302	70, 517	9
Blackford	279	65, 147	8
Boone	600	140, 101	9
Brown	189	44, 132	10
Carroll	445	103, 908	10
Cass	601	140, 334	6
Clark	1, 102	257, 318	6
Clay	778	181, 664	14
Clinton	603	140, 801	6
Crawford	455	106, 243	22
Daviess	766	178, 862	11
Dearborn	578	134, 963	8
Decatur	579	135, 197	11
De Kalb	485	113, 248	7
Delaware	1, 784	416, 564	7
Dubois	549	128, 192	8
Elkhart	1, 187	277, 165	4
Fayette	500	116, 751	8
Floyd	943	220, 191	7
Fountain	510	119, 085	11
Franklin	509	118, 852	10
Fulton	451	105, 309	11
Gibson	874	204, 080	12
Grant	1, 162	271, 328	6
Greene	1, 049	244, 942	17
Hamilton	582	135, 897	6
Hancock	480	112, 081	7
Harrison	550	128, 426	11
Hendricks	592	138, 232	5
Henry	1, 008	235, 369	8
Howard	973	227, 196	6
Huntington	589	137, 532	7
Jackson	728	169, 988	9
Jasper	461	107, 644	9
Jay	558	130, 293	10
Jefferson	630	147, 105	11
Jennings	399	93, 167	8
Johnson	561	130, 994	5
Knox	1, 116	260, 586	11
Kosciusko	916	213, 887	9
Lagrange	463	108, 111	6
Lake	5, 043	1, 177, 541	4
La Porte	1, 139	265, 957	6
Lawrence	915	213, 653	10
Madison	1, 771	143, 529	6
Marion	8, 130	1, 898, 355	5
Marshall	660	154, 111	8
Martin	324	75, 654	11
Miami	752	175, 592	6
Monroe	927	216, 455	8
Montgomery	706	164, 851	10
Morgan	691	161, 349	7
Newton	283	66, 081	9

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

INDIANA—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5-17
	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	
Noble	497	$116,050	7
Ohio	158	36,894	15
Orange	616	143,836	15
Owen	477	111,380	18
Parke	523	122,121	15
Perry	495	115,583	10
Pike	479	111,847	17
Porter	501	116,984	3
Posey	545	127,258	11
Pulaski	409	95,502	12
Putnam	513	119,786	9
Randolph	769	179,562	11
Ripley	664	155,044	12
Rush	608	141,968	11
St. Joseph	2,448	571,609	4
Scott	450	105,076	11
Shelby	639	149,207	8
Spencer	527	123,055	13
Starke	480	112,081	10
Steuben	425	99,238	11
Sullivan	693	161,816	13
Switzerland	319	74,487	18
Tippecanoe	1,015	237,003	5
Tipton	359	83,827	9
Union	202	47,168	12
Vanderburgh	3,454	806,509	9
Vermillion	478	111,613	12
Vigo	2,280	532,381	9
Wabash	679	158,547	8
Warren	226	52,771	10
Warrick	676	157,846	11
Washington	641	149,674	13
Wayne	1,259	293,977	7
Wells	444	103,674	8
White	456	106,477	9
Whitely	409	95,502	7
Total	78,904	18,424,129	7

IOWA

County	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5-17
Adair	586	$133,608	22
Adams	364	82,992	19
Allamakee	793	180,804	18
Appanoose	817	186,276	23
Audubon	536	122,208	19
Benton	778	177,384	13
Black Hawk	1,340	305,520	4
Boone	680	155,040	10
Bremer	645	147,060	13
Buchanan	689	157,092	11
Buena Vista	713	162,564	14
Butler	622	141,816	14
Calhoun	503	114,684	12

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370—Continued*

IOWA—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5-17
	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	
Carroll	623	$142,044	10
Cass	714	162,792	17
Cedar	761	173,508	17
Cerro Gordo	930	212,040	7
Cherokee	669	152,532	14
Chickasaw	573	130,644	14
Clarke	385	87,780	20
Clay	544	124,032	11
Clayton	1,044	238,032	19
Clinton	1,002	228,456	7
Crawford	746	170,088	15
Dallas	666	151,848	11
Davis	442	100,776	19
Decatur	635	144,780	27
Delaware	764	174,192	15
Des Moines	683	155,724	6
Dickinson	545	124,260	17
Dubuque	1,282	292,296	6
Emmet	429	97,812	10
Fayette	1,011	230,508	14
Floyd	523	119,244	10
Franklin	495	112,860	13
Fremont	400	91,200	16
Greene	472	107,616	13
Grundy	507	115,596	14
Guthrie	705	160,740	21
Hamilton	484	110,352	10
Hancock	625	142,500	16
Hardin	612	139,536	11
Harrison	670	152,760	14
Henry	540	123,120	13
Howard	626	142,728	19
Humboldt	277	63,156	8
Ida	465	106,020	18
Iowa	585	133,380	14
Jackson	793	180,804	15
Jasper	777	177,156	9
Jefferson	452	103,056	12
Johnson	958	218,424	9
Jones	746	170,088	14
Keokuk	609	138,852	16
Kossuth	786	179,208	11
Lee	886	202,008	8
Linn	1,847	421,116	6
Louisa	294	67,032	11
Lucas	464	105,792	19
Lyon	719	163,932	18
Madison	526	119,928	17
Mahaska	758	172,824	13
Marion	725	165,300	12
Marshall	875	199,500	10
Mills	462	105,336	13
Mitchell	502	114,456	13
Monona	592	134,976	17
Monroe	433	98,724	17
Montgomery	632	144,096	18

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

IOWA—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5-17
	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	
Muscatine	757	$172, 596	9
O'Brien	634	144, 552	18
Osceola	467	106, 476	17
Page	764	174, 192	17
Palo Alto	672	153, 216	16
Plymouth	815	185, 820	18
Pocahontas	513	116, 964	13
Polk	3, 222	734, 616	5
Pottawattamie	1, 472	335, 616	7
Poweshiek	648	147, 744	14
Ringgold	615	140, 220	31
Sac	530	120, 840	12
Scott	1, 516	345, 648	5
Shelby	730	166, 440	17
Sioux	935	213, 180	13
Story	775	176, 700	8
Tama	799	182, 172	15
Taylor	676	154, 128	28
Union	646	147, 288	20
Van Buren	519	118, 332	22
Wapello	1, 077	245, 556	9
Warren	498	113, 544	9
Washington	633	144, 324	13
Wayne	639	145, 692	30
Webster	820	186, 960	7
Winnebago	433	98, 724	13
Winneshiek	818	186, 504	16
Woodbury	1, 952	445, 056	7
Worth	295	67, 260	11
Wright	488	111, 264	10
Total	71, 694	16, 346, 232	11

KANSAS

County	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5-17
Allen	596	$133, 504	16
Anderson	318	71, 232	15
Atchison	476	106, 624	10
Barber	188	42, 112	8
Barton	392	87, 808	5
Bourbon	633	141, 792	18
Brown	544	121, 856	18
Butler	669	149, 856	7
Chase	138	30, 912	14
Chautauqua	263	58, 912	21
Cherokee	753	168, 672	14
Cheyenne	135	30, 240	12
Clark	78	(1)	10
Clay	301	67, 424	12
Cloud	369	82, 656	11
Coffey	443	99, 232	23
Comanche	103	23, 072	13
Cowley	839	187, 936	10
Crawford	1, 189	266, 336	16

[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

KANSAS—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5-17
	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	
Decatur	159	$35,616	12
Dickinson	574	128,576	12
Doniphan	316	70,784	13
Douglas	631	141,344	7
Edwards	124	27,776	9
Elk	263	58,912	24
Ellis	369	82,656	7
Ellsworth	221	49,504	12
Finney	213	47,712	5
Ford	294	65,856	6
Franklin	600	134,400	14
Geary	475	106,400	8
Gove	86	(1)	8
Graham	149	33,376	10
Grant	36	(1)	2
Gray	151	33,824	13
Greeley	14	(1)	2
Greenwood	354	79,296	14
Hamilton	60	(1)	7
Harper	175	39,200	5
Harvey	388	86,912	6
Haskell	34	(1)	4
Hodgeman	54	(1)	6
Jackson	441	98,784	18
Jefferson	381	85,344	14
Jewell	334	74,816	21
Johnson	888	198,912	2
Kearny	42	(1)	5
Kingman	217	48,608	8
Kiowa	66	(1)	6
Labette	902	202,048	14
Lane	60	(1)	7
Leavenworth	759	170,016	7
Lincoln	155	34,720	12
Linn	336	75,264	18
Logan	65	(1)	6
Lyon	674	150,976	12
McPherson	489	109,536	8
Marion	398	89,152	11
Marshall	603	135,072	17
Meade	159	35,616	11
Miami	495	110,880	11
Mitchell	269	60,256	12
Montgomery	1,330	297,920	12
Morris	283	63,392	16
Morton	39	(1)	4
Nemaha	518	116,032	15
Neosho	564	126,336	12
Ness	192	43,008	14
Norton	276	61,824	14
Osage	475	106,400	15
Osborne	263	58,912	15
Ottawa	190	42,560	13
Pawnee	135	30,240	6
Phillips	257	57,568	12

[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

KANSAS—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5-17
	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	
Pottawatomie	381	$85,344	13
Pratt	238	53,312	8
Rawlins	125	28,000	9
Reno	932	208,768	6
Republic	424	94,976	20
Rice	230	51,520	7
Riley	554	124,096	7
Rooks	210	47,040	8
Rush	152	34,048	10
Russell	174	38,976	6
Saline	521	116,704	4
Scott	80	(1)	6
Sedgwick	3,734	836,416	4
Seward	139	31,136	3
Shawnee	1,731	387,744	6
Sheridan	123	27,552	10
Sherman	94	(1)	6
Smith	297	66,528	17
Stafford	239	53,536	13
Stanton	21	(1)	4
Stevens	52	(1)	4
Sumner	466	104,384	7
Thomas	113	25,312	6
Trego	115	25,760	8
Wabaunsee	267	59,808	17
Wallace	65	(1)	11
Washington	497	111,328	20
Wichita	75	(1)	9
Wilson	428	95,872	14
Woodson	246	55,104	21
Wyandotte	2,459	550,816	5
Total	41,604	9,090,592	8

KENTUCKY

County	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5-17
Adair	1,868	$280,200	47
Allen	1,534	230,100	54
Anderson	500	75,000	24
Ballard	719	107,850	37
Barren	2,724	408,600	40
Bath	997	149,550	42
Bell	3,346	501,900	39
Boone	528	79,200	9
Bourbon	1,009	151,350	23
Boyd	1,948	292,200	15
Boyle	1,302	195,300	27
Bracken	540	81,000	31
Breathitt	1,998	299,700	39
Breckinridge	1,402	210,300	35
Bullitt	659	98,850	15
Butler	1,165	174,750	44
Caldwell	1,142	171,300	36

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[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370—Continued*

KENTUCKY—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 17
	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	
Calloway	1,711	$256,650	41
Campbell	1,913	286,950	9
Carlisle	500	75,000	39
Carroll	531	79,650	27
Carter	1,684	252,600	27
Casey	1,836	275,400	41
Christian	2,921	438,150	25
Clark	1,131	169,650	21
Clay	2,277	341,550	32
Clinton	1,226	183,900	48
Crittenden	882	132,300	42
Cumberland	1,044	156,600	51
Daviess	2,934	440,100	15
Edmonson	970	145,500	41
Elliott	675	101,250	34
Estill	1,315	197,250	37
Fayette	4,048	607,200	14
Fleming	1,090	163,500	39
Floyd	3,436	515,400	24
Franklin	917	137,550	18
Fulton	906	135,900	32
Gallatin	213	31,950	22
Garrard	811	121,650	34
Grant	620	93,000	26
Graves	2,320	348,000	33
Grayson	1,811	271,650	40
Green	1,077	161,550	39
Greenup	1,585	237,750	19
Hancock	412	61,800	29
Hardin	2,130	319,500	15
Harlan	4,060	609,000	24
Harrison	841	126,150	27
Hart	1,539	230,850	41
Henderson	1,672	250,800	19
Henry	874	131,100	32
Hickman	607	91,050	37
Hopkins	2,738	410,700	28
Jackson	1,450	217,500	42
Jefferson	15,122	2,268,300	10
Jessamine	751	112,650	24
Johnson	2,022	303,300	35
Kenton	2,660	399,000	9
Knott	1,845	276,750	30
Knox	3,137	470,550	39
LaRue	872	130,800	33
Laurel	2,543	381,450	34
Lawrence	1,347	202,050	38
Lee	911	136,650	39
Leslie	1,125	168,750	30
Letcher	2,704	405,600	27
Lewis	1,185	177,750	29
Lincoln	1,741	261,150	37
Livingston	703	105,450	41
Logan	1,890	283,500	37
Lyon	376	56,400	33
McCracken	2,652	397,800	19

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

KENTUCKY—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5–17
	Population, aged 5–17	Amount	
McCreary	1, 397	$209, 550	32
McLean	759	113, 850	32
Madison	2, 339	350, 850	30
Magoffin	1, 460	219, 000	30
Marion	1, 128	169, 200	31
Marshall	1, 098	164, 700	26
Martin	977	146, 550	26
Mason	1, 102	165, 300	24
Meade	605	90, 750	11
Menifee	601	90, 150	47
Mercer	1, 082	162, 300	31
Metcalfe	1, 132	169, 800	56
Monroe	1, 567	235, 050	49
Montgomery	1, 088	163, 200	30
Morgan	1, 260	189, 000	38
Muhlenberg	2, 276	341, 400	30
Nelson	1, 118	167, 700	17
Nicholas	594	89, 100	37
Ohio	1, 959	293, 850	42
Oldham	393	58, 950	13
Owen	658	98, 700	33
Owsley	807	121, 050	50
Pendleton	615	92, 250	24
Perry	2, 883	432, 450	24
Pike	5, 755	863, 250	25
Powell	599	89, 850	30
Pulaski	3, 722	558, 300	39
Robertson	333	49, 950	58
Rockcastle	1, 532	229, 800	41
Rowan	947	142, 050	28
Russell	1, 606	240, 900	51
Scott	825	123, 750	24
Shelby	901	135, 150	19
Simpson	1, 152	172, 800	41
Spencer	400	60, 000	26
Taylor	1, 103	165, 450	27
Todd	1, 114	167, 100	38
Trigg	996	149, 400	44
Trimble	315	47, 250	24
Union	937	140, 550	24
Warren	2, 981	447, 150	28
Washington	880	132, 000	28
Wayne	1, 959	293, 850	45
Webster	1, 238	185, 700	38
Whitley	2, 749	412, 350	37
Wolfe	933	139, 950	44
Woodford	552	82, 800	18
Total	188, 101	28, 215, 150	24

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

LOUISIANA

County	Less than $2,000 annual income: Population, aged 5-17	Less than $2,000 annual income: Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5-17
Acadia	4, 150	$827, 926	29
Allen	1, 553	309, 824	26
Ascension	1, 698	338, 752	20
Assumption	1, 443	287, 879	26
Avoyelles	4, 698	937, 252	42
Beauregard	1, 541	307, 430	28
Bienville	1, 798	358, 701	38
Bossier	2, 726	543, 838	18
Caddo	11, 180	2, 230, 411	19
Calcasieu	4, 951	987, 725	13
Caldwell	941	187, 730	35
Cameron	305	60, 848	17
Catahoula	1, 390	277, 305	40
Claiborne	2, 037	406, 382	39
Concordia	1, 792	357, 505	28
De Soto	2, 441	486, 980	34
East Baton Rouge	6, 994	1, 395, 303	11
East Carroll	1, 574	314, 013	33
East Feliciana	1, 177	234, 812	27
Evangeline	4, 013	800, 594	43
Franklin	3, 093	617, 054	37
Grant	1, 293	257, 954	33
Iberia	2, 641	526, 880	18
Iberville	2, 353	469, 424	27
Jackson	1, 212	241, 795	28
Jefferson	4, 658	929, 272	8
Jefferson Davis	1, 939	386, 831	22
Lafayette	4, 326	863, 037	19
Lafourche	2, 566	511, 918	16
La Salle	965	192, 518	27
Lincoln	1, 871	373, 265	28
Livingston	1, 934	385, 834	24
Madison	1, 822	363, 490	36
Morehouse	2, 903	579, 149	28
Natchitoches	3, 740	746, 130	36
Orleans	26, 033	5, 193, 584	18
Ouachita	5, 521	1, 101, 440	20
Plaquemines	946	188, 728	15
Pointe Coupee	2, 228	444, 486	31
Rapides	6, 473	1, 291, 364	22
Red River	1, 269	253, 166	43
Richland	2, 704	539, 448	35
Sabine	1, 773	353, 714	32
St. Bernard	737	147, 032	8
St. Charles	911	181, 745	15
St. Helena	1, 014	202, 294	33
St. James	1, 102	219, 849	19
St. John the Baptist	1, 046	208, 677	18
St. Landry	8, 358	1, 667, 422	32
St. Martin	2, 917	581, 942	32
St. Mary	2, 294	457, 653	16
St. Tammany	2, 403	479, 399	22
Tangipahoa	5, 062	1, 009, 869	20
Tensas	1, 651	329, 375	41
Terrebonne	2, 347	468, 227	13
Union	1, 631	325, 385	33

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

LOUISIANA—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5-17
	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	
Vermilion	3, 195	$637, 403	31
Vernon	1, 835	366, 083	35
Washington	3, 151	628, 625	24
Webster	2, 599	518, 501	23
West Baton Rouge	1, 038	207, 081	23
West Carroll	1, 740	347, 130	38
West Feliciana	879	175, 361	29
Winn	1, 421	283, 490	32
Total	189, 996	37, 904, 234	21

MAINE

County	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5-17
Androscoggin	1,375	$259,875	7
Aroostook	2,784	526,176	9
Cumberland	2,901	548,289	7
Franklin	370	69,930	7
Hancock	823	155,547	11
Kennebec	1,556	294,084	7
Knox	765	144,585	11
Lincoln	535	101,115	12
Oxford	905	171,045	8
Penobscot	2,162	408,618	7
Piscataquis	363	68,607	8
Sagadahoc	485	91,665	9
Somerset	864	163,296	9
Waldo	674	127,386	11
Washington	1,375	259,875	17
York	2,063	389,907	9
Total	20,000	3,780,000	8

MARYLAND

County	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5-17
Allegany	2, 620	$640, 591	13
Anne Arundel	2, 760	674, 820	5
Baltimore	4, 160	1, 017, 120	3
Baltimore City	20, 902	5, 110, 540	10
Calvert	496	121, 273	10
Caroline	1, 004	245, 479	21
Carroll	1, 319	322, 496	11
Cecil	992	242, 545	8
Charles	829	202, 691	8
Dorchester	1, 366	333, 988	20
Frederick	1, 837	449, 147	10
Garrett	1, 109	271, 151	19
Harford	1, 325	323, 963	7
Howard	568	138, 876	6
Kent	665	162, 593	18
Montgomery	2, 343	572, 864	2
Prince Georges	2, 820	689, 490	3
Queen Annes	741	181, 175	18

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

MARYLAND—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5-17
	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	
St. Marys	1, 152	$281, 664	11
Somerset	1, 152	281, 664	24
Talbot	815	199, 268	16
Washington	2, 349	574, 331	11
Wicomico	1, 570	383, 865	13
Worcester	1, 308	319, 807	22
Total	56, 202	13, 741, 401	7

MASSACHUSETTS

County	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5-17
Barnstable	913	$216, 838	6
Berkshire	1, 663	394, 963	5
Bristol	5, 458	1, 296, 275	6
Dukes	151	35, 863	12
Essex	5, 951	1, 413, 363	5
Franklin	705	167, 438	5
Hampden	4, 014	953, 326	4
Hampshire	873	207, 338	4
Middlesex	9, 156	2, 174, 550	3
Nantucket	59	(1)	8
Norfolk	2, 964	703, 950	2
Plymouth	2, 409	572, 138	4
Suffolk	10, 048	2, 386, 400	6
Worcester	5, 836	1, 386, 050	4
Total	50, 200	11, 908, 492	4

MICHIGAN

County	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5-17
Alcona	260	$58, 760	16
Alger	255	57, 630	10
Allegan	1, 209	273, 234	7
Alpena	595	134, 470	8
Antrim	375	84, 750	13
Arenac	369	83, 394	14
Baraga	238	53, 788	12
Barry	715	161, 590	9
Bay	1, 699	383, 974	6
Benzie	244	55, 144	12
Berrien	2, 654	599, 804	7
Branch	783	176, 958	8
Calhoun	2, 095	473, 470	6
Cass	859	194, 134	8
Charlevoix	371	83, 846	10
Cheboygan	505	114, 130	13
Chippewa	669	151, 194	8
Clare	450	101, 700	15
Clinton	736	166, 336	7
Crawford	166	37, 516	14
Delta	760	171, 760	8

[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

MICHIGAN—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5-17
	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	
Dickinson	647	$146, 222	11
Eaton	905	204, 530	7
Emmet	477	107, 802	11
Genesee	4, 718	1, 066, 268	5
Gladwin	383	86, 558	12
Gogebic	629	142, 154	10
Grand Traverse	682	154, 132	8
Gratiot	917	207, 242	9
Hillsdale	1, 099	248, 374	12
Houghton	1, 225	276, 850	16
Huron	1, 360	307, 360	14
Ingham	2, 640	596, 640	5
Ionia	917	207, 242	8
Iosco	459	103, 734	12
Iron	429	96, 954	10
Isabella	761	171, 986	8
Jackson	1, 691	382, 166	5
Kalamazoo	2, 129	481, 154	5
Kalkaska	180	40, 680	15
Kent	4, 664	1, 054, 064	5
Keweenaw	88	(1)	17
Lake	341	77, 066	27
Lapeer	937	211, 762	8
Leelanau	325	73, 450	13
Lenawee	1, 428	322, 728	7
Livingston	741	167, 466	7
Luce	149	33, 674	8
Mackinac	249	56, 274	9
Macomb	3, 890	879, 140	4
Manistee	434	98, 084	9
Marquette	955	215, 830	7
Mason	538	121, 588	9
Mecosta	740	167, 240	15
Menominee	718	162, 268	11
Midland	763	172, 438	5
Missaukee	303	68, 478	15
Monroe	1, 744	394, 144	6
Montcalm	1, 059	239, 334	11
Montmorency	224	50, 624	19
Muskegon	2, 149	485, 674	5
Newaygo	810	183, 060	12
Oakland	6, 863	1, 551, 038	4
Oceana	535	120, 910	12
Ogemaw	421	95, 146	16
Ontonagon	358	80, 908	13
Osceola	492	111, 192	13
Oscoda	146	32, 996	17
Otsego	242	54, 692	12
Ottawa	1, 373	310, 298	5
Presque Isle	342	77, 292	9
Roscommon	324	73, 224	19
Saginaw	2, 973	671, 898	6
St. Clair	2, 431	549, 406	8
St. Joseph	870	196, 620	8
Sanilac	1, 159	261, 934	13

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[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

MICHIGAN—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5-17
	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	
Schoolcraft	306	$69, 156	13
Shiawassee	971	219, 446	7
Tuscola	1, 038	234, 588	9
Van Buren	1, 405	317, 530	11
Washtenaw	1, 973	445, 898	5
Wayne	45, 587	10, 302, 662	7
Wexford	481	108, 706	10
Total	131, 794	29, 765, 556	7
MINNESOTA			
Aitkin	705	$179, 423	22
Anoka	550	139, 976	2
Becker	1, 028	261, 626	15
Beltrami	831	211, 490	13
Benton	557	141, 757	11
Big Stone	546	138, 958	22
Blue Earth	1, 138	289, 621	11
Brown	1, 014	258, 064	14
Carlton	504	128, 268	7
Carver	587	149, 392	10
Cass	901	229, 305	20
Chippewa	692	176, 114	16
Chisago	444	112, 998	13
Clay	570	145, 065	6
Clearwater	446	113, 508	18
Cook	62	([1])	7
Cottonwood	731	186, 040	17
Crow Wing	881	224, 215	10
Dakota	768	195, 456	4
Dodge	478	121, 652	13
Douglas	997	253, 737	17
Faribault	843	214, 544	13
Fillmore	1, 038	264, 171	17
Freeborn	1, 017	258, 827	10
Goodhue	882	224, 470	10
Grant	443	112, 744	19
Hennepin	8, 248	2, 099, 117	4
Houston	593	150, 919	13
Hubbard	485	123, 433	18
Isanti	467	118, 852	13
Itasca	959	244, 066	9
Jackson	949	241, 521	22
Kanabec	411	104, 600	17
Kandiyohi	921	234, 395	12
Kittson	243	61, 844	10
Koochiching	258	65, 662	5
Lac qui Parle	741	188, 585	21
Lake	156	39, 702	4
Lake of the Woods	154	39, 194	13
Le Sueur	836	212, 763	16
Lincoln	557	141, 757	21

[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

MINNESOTA—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5-17
	Population, aged 5-17	Amount	
Lyon	811	$206, 400	13
McLeod	873	222, 179	14
Mahnomen	313	79, 659	16
Marshall	509	129, 541	13
Martin	1, 005	255, 773	14
Meeker	903	229, 814	17
Mille Lacs	595	151, 428	15
Morrison	1, 178	299, 802	15
Mower	971	247, 120	7
Murray	548	139, 467	12
Nicollet	487	123, 942	9
Nobles	950	241, 775	15
Norman	451	114, 780	15
Olmstead	1, 004	255, 518	6
Otter Tail	2, 160	549, 721	17
Pennington	339	86, 276	11
Pine	770	195, 965	17
Pipestone	538	136, 921	14
Polk	996	253, 482	10
Pope	520	132, 340	16
Ramsey	4, 016	1, 022, 073	4
Red Lake	213	54, 209	12
Redwood	1, 020	259, 591	17
Renville	973	247, 629	15
Rice	896	228, 032	9
Rock	454	115, 544	13
Roseau	516	131, 322	15
St. Louis	4, 016	1, 022, 073	7
Scott	674	171, 534	11
Sherburne	305	77, 623	9
Sibley	712	181, 205	17
Stearns	2, 014	512, 564	9
Steele	632	160, 844	10
Stevens	467	118, 852	14
Swift	646	164, 407	15
Todd	1, 418	360, 881	22
Traverse	330	83, 986	16
Wabasha	538	136, 921	12
Wadena	559	142, 266	17
Waseca	488	124, 196	12
Washington	637	162, 117	5
Watonwan	627	159, 572	17
Wilkin	318	80, 931	11
Winona	997	253, 737	10
Wright	891	226, 760	11
Yellow Medicine	785	199, 783	19
Total	75, 694	19, 248, 386	9

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

MISSISSIPPI

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5–17
	Population, aged 5–17	Amount	
Adams	2, 849	$343, 305	26
Alcorn	2, 865	345, 233	42
Amite	1, 987	239, 434	39
Attala	3, 054	368, 007	48
Benton	1, 145	137, 973	47
Bolivar	7, 843	945, 082	43
Calhoun	2, 304	277, 633	50
Carroll	1, 862	224, 371	51
Chickasaw	2, 187	263, 534	47
Choctaw	1, 405	169, 303	58
Claiborne	1, 622	195, 451	53
Clarke	2, 161	260, 401	44
Clay	2, 084	251, 122	37
Coahoma	6, 018	725, 170	42
Copiah	3, 543	426, 932	45
Covington	1, 875	225, 938	46
De Soto	3, 046	367, 043	39
Forrest	3, 472	418, 376	26
Franklin	1, 013	122, 067	40
George	1, 024	123, 393	31
Greene	1, 032	124, 356	39
Grenada	2, 083	251, 002	40
Hancock	1, 202	144, 842	30
Harrison	5, 393	649, 857	19
Hinds	10, 541	1, 270, 191	21
Holmes	4, 543	547, 432	52
Humphreys	2, 946	354, 994	46
Issaquena	618	74, 469	52
Itawamba	1, 952	235, 217	49
Jackson	2, 312	278, 597	15
Jasper	2, 168	261, 245	42
Jefferson	1, 701	204, 971	55
Jefferson Davis	2, 040	245, 821	48
Jones	4, 282	515, 982	26
Kemper	2, 018	243, 170	52
Lafayette	2, 119	255, 340	41
Lamar	1, 273	153, 397	32
Lauderdale	5, 158	621, 540	30
Lawrence	1, 318	158, 819	44
Leake	2, 807	338, 244	49
Lee	3, 700	445, 850	35
Leflore	5, 755	693, 478	40
Lincoln	2, 499	301, 130	33
Lowndes	3, 833	461, 877	31
Madison	4, 364	525, 863	41
Marion	2, 527	304, 504	37
Marshall	3, 205	386, 203	40
Monroe	3, 580	431, 391	37
Montgomery	1, 958	235, 939	50
Neshoba	2, 785	335, 593	46
Newton	2, 474	298, 117	45
Noxubee	2, 517	303, 299	46
Oktibbeha	2, 678	322, 700	40
Panola	4, 314	519, 838	49
Pearl River	1, 811	218, 226	28
Perry	1, 022	123, 151	38

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

MISSISSIPPI—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Pike	3, 189	$384, 275	31
Pontotoc	2, 926	352, 583	63
Prentiss	2, 507	302, 094	51
Quitman	3, 254	392, 107	46
Rankin	2, 425	292, 213	28
Scott	2, 702	325, 592	43
Sharkey	1, 458	175, 690	40
Simpson	2, 426	292, 334	40
Smith	1, 967	237, 024	46
Stone	615	74, 108	32
Sunflower	6, 184	745, 173	42
Tallahatchie	3, 922	472, 601	49
Tate	2, 604	313, 782	46
Tippah	2, 163	260, 642	53
Tishomingo	2, 008	241, 964	54
Tunica	2, 965	357, 283	54
Union	2, 754	331, 857	53
Walthall	1, 759	211, 960	41
Warren	3, 657	440, 669	33
Washington	7, 716	929, 778	33
Wayne	1, 806	217, 624	37
Webster	1, 689	203, 525	60
Wilkinson	1, 719	207, 140	39
Winston	2, 282	274, 982	39
Yalobusha	1, 766	212, 804	48
Yazoo	4, 253	512, 487	43
Total	232, 603	28, 028, 704	37

MISSOURI

County	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
Adair	935	$195, 883	24
Andrew	515	107, 893	20
Atchison	402	84, 220	19
Audrain	704	147, 489	11
Barry	1, 228	257, 266	28
Barton	702	147, 070	28
Bates	863	180, 799	24
Benton	622	130, 309	33
Bollinger	695	145, 603	28
Boone	1, 233	258, 314	12
Buchanan	1, 763	369, 349	9
Butler	2, 043	428, 009	22
Caldwell	591	123, 815	32
Callaway	688	144, 136	13
Camden	547	114, 597	26
Cape Girardeau	1, 378	288, 692	14
Carroll	679	142, 251	22
Carter	312	65, 364	29
Cass	941	197, 140	14
Cedar	656	133, 243	32
Chariton	756	158, 382	27
Christian	727	152, 307	24
Clark	438	91, 761	21

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

MISSOURI—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Clay	864	$181, 008	4
Clinton	525	109, 988	20
Cole	693	145, 184	8
Cooper	480	100, 560	13
Crawford	627	131, 357	20
Dade	585	122, 558	34
Dallas	759	159, 011	35
Daviess	674	141, 204	34
De Kalb	502	105, 170	32
Dent	685	143, 508	28
Douglas	846	177, 237	33
Dunklin	2, 477	518, 932	22
Franklin	1, 165	244, 068	11
Gasconade	476	99, 723	16
Gentry	606	126, 958	34
Greene	3, 270	685, 065	12
Grundy	697	146, 022	28
Harrison	918	192, 322	37
Henry	817	171, 162	19
Hickory	386	80, 867	37
Holt	417	87, 362	23
Howard	466	97, 627	20
Howell	1, 254	262, 714	22
Iron	438	91, 762	21
Jackson	9, 536	1, 997, 793	7
Jasper	2, 582	540, 929	14
Jefferson	1, 092	228, 775	6
Johnson	988	206, 987	17
Knox	365	76, 468	25
Laclede	1, 053	220, 604	22
Lafayette	923	193, 369	16
Lawrence	1, 108	232, 126	21
Lewis	424	88, 828	18
Lincoln	613	128, 424	18
Linn	875	183, 313	25
Livingston	854	178, 913	23
McDonald	843	176, 609	30
Macon	1, 005	210, 548	29
Madison	515	107, 893	21
Maries	443	92, 809	23
Marion	906	189, 808	14
Mercer	422	88, 410	36
Miller	643	134, 709	18
Mississippi	1, 223	256, 219	19
Moniteau	572	119, 835	24
Monroe	562	117, 739	23
Montgomery	567	118, 787	23
Morgan	543	113, 759	25
New Madrid	2, 257	472, 842	22
Newton	1, 311	274, 655	17
Nodaway	1, 002	209, 920	21
Oregon	776	162, 573	31
Osage	458	95, 952	16
Ozark	600	125, 701	34
Pemiscot	2, 639	552, 871	22
Perry	615	128, 843	15

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

MISSOURI—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income: Population, aged 5 to 17	Less than $2,000 annual income: Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
Pettis	1,146	$240,087	15
Phelps	788	165,087	14
Pike	765	160,268	20
Platte	437	91,552	8
Polk	1,102	230,870	38
Pulaski	696	145,813	8
Putnam	602	126,119	41
Ralls	345	72,278	18
Randolph	918	192,321	20
Ray	644	134,919	17
Reynolds	328	68,716	22
Ripley	814	170,533	34
St. Charles	702	147,069	5
St. Clair	712	149,164	39
St. Francois	1,035	216,833	12
St. Louis	4,935	1,033,883	3
St. Louis City	16,119	3,376,931	11
Ste. Genevieve	324	67,878	10
Saline	819	171,581	15
Schuyler	406	85,058	38
Scotland	403	84,429	29
Scott	1,352	283,244	15
Shannon	479	100,351	25
Shelby	470	98,465	25
Stoddard	1,728	362,016	20
Stone	483	101,189	24
Sullivan	555	116,273	30
Taney	614	128,633	26
Texas	1,069	223,956	23
Vernon	901	188,760	22
Warren	323	67,669	16
Washington	635	133,033	15
Wayne	627	131,357	[illegible]
Webster	1,001	209,710	29
Worth	300	62,850	34
Wright	986	206,568	28
Total	123,903	25,957,735	12

MONTANA

County	Less than $2,000 annual income: Population, aged 5 to 17	Less than $2,000 annual income: Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
Beaverhead	171	$42,152	11
Big Horn	334	82,331	11
Blaine	229	56,449	10
Broadwater	98	(1)	13
Carbon	350	86,276	16
Carter	77	(1)	11
Cascade	1,104	272,136	6
Chouteau	191	47,082	9
Custer	294	72,472	9
Daniels	146	35,989	14
Dawson	293	72,225	8
Deer Lodge	183	45,110	4
Fallon	113	27,855	10
Fergus	412	101,558	11

[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

MONTANA—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Flathead	701	$172, 797	8
Gallatin	537	132, 371	9
Garfield	121	29, 827	21
Glacier	381	93, 9[illegible]	12
Golden Valley	52	(1)	15
Granite	50	(1)	6
Hill	265	63, 323	5
Jefferson	109	26, 869	9
Judith Basin	104	25, 637	12
Lake	487	120, 046	13
Lewis and Clark	402	99, 093	6
Liberty	34	(1)	5
Lincoln	202	49, 794	6
McCone	141	34, 757	15
Madison	194	47, 822	14
Meagher	53	(1)	9
Mineral	44	(1)	5
Missoula	727	179, 206	7
Musselshell	162	39, 933	13
Park	255	62, 858	8
Petroleum	24	(1)	10
Phillips	226	55, 710	14
Pondera	194	47, 822	9
Powder River	77	(1)	11
Powell	102	25, 144	6
Prairie	75	(1)	11
Ravalli	613	151, 105	18
Richland	397	97, 861	13
Roosevelt	431	106, 242	12
Rosebud	215	52, 998	12
Sanders	168	41, 413	10
Sheridan	161	39, 687	9
Silver Bow	952	234, 668	8
Stillwater	157	38, 701	10
Sweet Grass	142	35, 003	18
Teton	195	48, 068	9
Toole	114	28, 101	5
Treasure	25	(1)	7
Valley	361	88, 987	8
Wheatland	71	(1)	9
Wibaux	73	(1)	15
Yellowstone	1, 211	298, 512	6
Yellowstone National Park (part)	0	(1)	0
Total	15, 000	3, 511, 907	8
NEBRASKA			
Adams	576	$110, 880	9
Antelope	530	102, 026	21
Arthur	10	(1)	5
Banner	29	(1)	8
Blaine	42	(1)	16
Boone	447	86, 048	18
Box Butte	246	47, 355	8

[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

NEBRASKA—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Boyd	313	$60, 253	25
Brown	163	31, 378	15
Buffalo	776	149, 380	12
Burt	390	75, 076	16
Butler	542	104, 336	21
Cass	597	114, 923	14
Cedar	546	105, 105	14
Chase	164	31, 571	15
Cherry	183	35, 228	9
Cheyenne	217	41, 773	5
Clay	361	69, 493	17
Colfax	507	97, 598	23
Cuming	467	89, 898	15
Custer	683	131, 478	17
Dakota	227	43, 698	7
Dawes	273	52, 553	12
Dawson	493	94, 903	10
Deuel	77	(1)	10
Dixon	386	74, 305	19
Dodge	702	135, 135	9
Douglas	3, 851	741, 318	5
Dundy	163	31, 378	18
Fillmore	392	75, 460	17
Franklin	290	55, 826	23
Frontier	187	35, 998	18
Furnas	312	60, 060	17
Gage	870	167, 476	14
Garden	119	22, 908	14
Garfield	127	24, 448	19
Gosper	83	(1)	13
Grant	23	(1)	9
Greeley	243	46, 778	19
Hall	763	146, 878	9
Hamilton	228	43, 891	10
Harlan	193	37, 153	16
Hayes	68	(1)	13
Hitchcock	157	30, 223	13
Holt	719	138, 408	20
Hooker	30	(1)	9
Howard	345	66, 413	22
Jefferson	451	86, 818	17
Johnson	370	71, 225	25
Kearney	180	34, 650	12
Keith	110	21, 176	5
Keya Paha	78	(1)	20
Kimball	101	19, 443	5
Knox	651	125, 318	19
Lancaster	2, 049	394, 433	6
Lincoln	632	121, 660	8
Logan	33	(1)	11
Loup	46	(1)	16
McPherson	13	(1)	7
Madison	674	129, 746	12
Merrick	316	60, 831	15
Morrill	186	35, 805	10
Nance	279	53, 708	21

[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

NEBRASKA—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Nemaha	473	$91,053	22
Nuckolls	361	69,493	18
Otoe	649	124,933	16
Pawnee	355	68,338	28
Perkins	96	(1)	8
Phelps	307	59,098	13
Pierce	452	87,010	20
Platte	534	102,795	8
Polk	234	45,045	13
Red Willow	232	44,660	7
Richardson	557	107,223	17
Rock	106	20,406	16
Saline	555	106,838	21
Sarpy	330	63,526	4
Saunders	717	138,023	17
Scott's Bluff	671	129,168	7
Seward	662	127,436	21
Sheridan	232	44,660	9
Sherman	293	56,403	21
Sioux	81	(1)	12
Stanton	255	49,088	16
Thayer	490	94,325	23
Thomas	26	(1)	9
Thurston	287	55,248	14
Valley	308	59,291	19
Washington	344	66,220	12
Wayne	341	65,643	15
Webster	274	52,746	18
Wheeler	69	(1)	20
York	425	81,813	13
Total	35,995	6,774,304	11

NEVADA

County	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
Churchill	171	$39,672	8
Clark	1,297	300,904	4
Douglas	48	(1)	6
Elko	212	49,184	7
Esmeralda	6	(1)	5
Eureka	16	(1)	11
Humboldt	86	(1)	7
Lander	37	(1)	10
Lincoln	72	(1)	10
Lyon	103	23,896	7
Mineral	107	24,824	6
Nye	74	(1)	9
Ormsby	87	(1)	4
Pershing	50	(1)	7
Storey	9	(1)	7
Washoe	830	192,560	4
White Pine	92	(1)	3
Total	3,297	631,040	5

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[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

NEW HAMPSHIRE

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Belknap	301	$64, 264	4
Carroll	332	70, 882	9
Cheshire	488	104, 189	5
Coos	438	93, 513	5
Grafton	646	137, 922	6
Hillsborough	1, 716	366, 366	4
Merrimack	720	153, 721	5
Rockingham	1, 100	234, 851	5
Strafford	635	135, 573	5
Sullivan	423	90, 311	6
Total	6, 799	1, 451, 592	5

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic	3, 226	$916, 184	10
Bergen	4, 631	1, 315, 204	2
Burlington	1, 682	477, 688	3
Camden	4, 048	1, 149, 632	4
Cape May	1, 112	315, 808	11
Cumberland	1, 964	557, 776	8
Essex	11, 318	3, 214, 312	6
Gloucester	1, 602	454, 968	5
Hudson	6, 936	1, 969, 824	6
Hunterdon	715	203, 060	6
Mercer	2, 616	742, 944	5
Middlesex	3, 093	878, 412	3
Monmouth	4, 152	1, 179, 168	5
Morris	1, 661	471, 724	3
Ocean	1, 982	562, 888	8
Passaic	4, 684	1, 330, 256	5
Salem	846	240, 264	6
Somerset	969	275, 196	3
Sussex	729	207, 036	6
Union	3, 743	1, 063, 012	3
Warren	888	252, 192	6
Total	62, 597	17, 777, 548	5

NEW MEXICO

Bernalillo	6, 065	$1, 334, 300	9
Catron	151	33, 220	20
Chaves	1, 799	395, 780	12
Colfax	751	165, 220	18
Curry	1, 191	262, 020	14
De Baca	213	46, 860	26
Dona Ana	2, 184	480, 480	13
Eddy	1, 477	324, 940	10
Grant	693	152, 460	13
Guadalupe	442	97, 240	25

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

NEW MEXICO—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Harding	137	$30, 140	24
Hidalgo	195	42, 900	13
Lea	1, 354	297, 880	9
Lincoln	402	88, 440	19
Los Alamos	36	(1)	1
Luna	516	113, 520	18
McKinley	2, 233	491, 260	18
Mora	679	149, 380	32
Otero	909	199, 980	9
Quay	666	146, 520	19
Rio Arriba	2, 137	470, 140	26
Roosevelt	841	185, 020	20
Sandoval	1, 366	300, 520	29
San Juan	2, 391	526, 020	15
San Miguel	1, 972	433, 840	28
Santa Fe	1, 830	402, 600	14
Sierra	622	136, 840	50
Socorro	678	149, 160	22
Taos	1, 783	392, 260	32
Torrance	471	103, 620	24
Union	312	68, 640	18
Valencia	1, 502	330, 440	13
Total	37, 998	8, 351, 640	14
NEW YORK			
Albany	3, 464	$1, 221, 060	6
Allegany	981	345, 803	9
Bronx	21, 030	7, 413, 075	8
Broome	2, 044	720, 510	4
Cattaraugus	1, 402	494, 205	7
Cayuga	1, 149	405, 023	6
Chautauqua	2, 262	797, 355	7
Chemung	1, 335	470, 588	6
Chenango	761	268, 253	7
Clinton	1, 057	372, 593	6
Columbia	802	282, 706	7
Cortland	636	224, 191	6
Delaware	1, 017	358, 493	9
Dutchess	1, 884	664, 111	5
Erie	12, 432	4, 382, 280	5
Essex	686	241, 816	7
Franklin	1, 038	365, 895	9
Fulton	792	279, 181	7
Genessee	692	243, 930	5
Greene	637	224, 543	9
Hamilton	74	(1)	7
Herkimer	988	348, 270	6
Jefferson	1, 565	551, 663	7
Kings	41, 275	14, 549, 438	8
Lewis	501	176, 603	8
Livingston	634	223, 485	6
Madison	883	311, 258	6

[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

NEW YORK—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Monroe	5, 463	$1, 925, 708	4
Montgomery	994	350, 385	8
Nassau	6, 782	2, 390, 655	2
New York	31, 729	11, 184, 473	12
Niagara	2, 368	834, 720	4
Oneida	3, 260	1, 149, 150	5
Onondaga	4, 113	1, 449, 833	4
Ontario	893	314, 783	5
Orange	2, 719	958, 448	7
Orleans	624	219, 961	7
Oswego	1, 542	543, 555	7
Otsego	1, 163	409, [illegible]38	9
Putnam	360	126, 900	5
Queens	15, 718	5, 540, 598	4
Rensselaer	1, 783	628, 508	5
Richmond	1, 862	656, 356	3
Rockland	1, 000	352, 500	3
St. Lawrence	1, 966	693, 015	7
Saratoga	1, 404	494, 911	6
Schenectady	2, 002	705, 705	6
Schoharie	649	228, 773	12
Schuyler	254	89, 536	6
Seneca	400	141, 001	5
Steuben	1, 595	562, 238	6
Suffolk	6, 220	2, 192, 551	4
Sullivan	980	345, 450	9
Tioga	608	214, 320	6
Tompkins	728	256, 621	5
Ulster	1, 972	695, 130	8
Warren	793	279, 533	7
Washington	903	318, 308	8
Wayne	1, 114	392, 686	7
Westchester	6, 210	2, 189, 026	3
Wyoming	568	200, 221	7
Yates	441	155, 453	10
Total	213, 201	75, 127, 295	6

NORTH CAROLINA

County	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
Alamance	2, 898	$463, 680	13
Alexander	929	148, 640	21
Alleghany	876	140, 160	44
Anson	2, 535	405, 600	32
Ashe	2, 570	411, 200	46
Avery	1, 285	205, 600	37
Beaufort	4, 346	695, 360	40
Bertie	2, 967	474, 720	38
Bladen	3, 073	491, 680	32
Brunswick	2, 091	334, 560	34
Buncombe	6, 804	1, 088, 640	21
Burke	2, 178	348, 480	16
Cabarrus	2, 709	433, 440	15
Caldwell	2, 340	374, 400	17

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Camden	579	392,640	35
Carteret	1,715	274,400	22
Caswell	1,865	298,400	29
Catawba	2,534	405,440	13
Chatham	1,804	288,640	24
Cherokee	2,056	328,960	43
Chowan	1,138	182,080	32
Clay	828	132,480	51
Cleveland	4,321	691,360	23
Columbus	5,271	843,360	33
Craven	3,924	627,840	25
Cumberland	7,203	1,152,480	19
Currituck	499	79,840	29
Dare	534	85,440	38
Davidson	3,140	502,400	15
Davie	929	148,640	21
Duplin	5,234	837,440	42
Durham	4,463	714,080	17
Edgecombe	4,726	756,160	27
Forsyth	6,539	1,046,240	14
Franklin	3,449	551,840	40
Gaston	5,039	806,240	14
Gates	1,127	180,320	41
Graham	745	119,200	37
Granville	2,826	452,160	30
Greene	2,432	389,120	43
Guilford	7,430	1,188,800	12
Halifax	5,834	933,440	31
Harnett	4,471	715,360	32
Haywood	2,533	405,280	24
Henderson	2,408	385,280	27
Hertford	2,198	351,680	32
Hoke	1,526	244,160	28
Hyde	791	126,560	49
Iredell	3,376	540,160	20
Jackson	1,684	269,440	35
Johnston	7,589	1,214,240	40
Jones	1,291	206,560	36
Lee	1,611	257,760	21
Lenoir	4,857	777,120	29
Lincoln	1,675	268,000	21
McDowell	1,540	246,400	21
Macon	1,821	291,360	46
Madison	2,400	384,000	53
Martin	2,962	473,920	38
Mecklenburg	8,712	1,393,920	13
Mitchell	1,491	238,560	38
Montgomery	1,269	203,040	24
Moore	2,849	455,840	27
Nash	5,701	912,160	30
New Hanover	4,069	651,040	21
Northampton	2,962	473,920	34
Onslow	3,512	561,920	20
Orange	1,966	314,560	21
Pamlico	937	149,920	31
Pasquotank	1,843	294,880	27

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

NORTH CAROLINA—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Pender	2, 167	$346, 720	37
Perquimans	1, 077	172, 320	40
Person	2, 186	349, 760	28
Pitt	7, 385	1, 181, 600	35
Polk	1, 023	163, 680	34
Randolph	2, 908	465, 280	18
Richmond	2, 892	462, 720	24
Robeson	9, 921	1, 587, 360	33
Rockingham	3, 743	598, 880	20
Rowan	3, 415	546, 400	16
Rutherford	3, 210	513, 600	26
Sampson	5, 736	917, 760	38
Scotland	2, 227	356, 320	26
Stanly	1, 937	309, 920	18
Stokes	1, 875	300, 000	31
Surry	3, 433	549, 280	26
Swain	964	154, 240	38
Transylvania	1, 044	167, 040	23
Tyrrell	631	100, 960	46
Union	2, 980	476, 800	23
Vance	2, 955	472, 800	31
Wake	8, 275	1, 324, 000	20
Warren	2, 440	390, 400	36
Washington	1, 108	177, 280	26
Watauga	1, 990	318, 400	45
Wayne	7, 037	1, 125, 920	31
Wilkes	3, 792	606, 720	29
Wilson	5, 481	876, 960	32
Yadkin	1, 767	282, 720	30
Yancey	1, 678	268, 480	41
Total	303, 106	48, 496, 960	24

NORTH DAKOTA

County	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
Adams	195	$40, 950	15
Barnes	518	108, 780	12
Benson	530	111, 300	19
Billings	94	(1)	20
Bottineau	364	76, 440	11
Bowman	143	30, 030	13
Burke	308	64, 680	19
Burleigh	767	161, 070	9
Cass	1, 052	220, 920	6
Cavalier	345	72, 450	12
Dickey	456	95, 760	21
Divide	276	57, 960	18
Dunn	386	81, 060	19
Eddy	212	44, 520	15
Emmons	517	108, 570	20
Foster	178	37, 380	12
Golden Valley	158	33, 180	17
Grand Forks	688	144, 480	6

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[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

NORTH DAKOTA—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Grant	483	$101, 430	25
Griggs	189	39, 690	13
Hettinger	245	51, 450	12
Kidder	431	90, 510	26
La Moure	447	93, 870	18
Logan	444	93, 240	27
McHenry	589	123, 690	18
McIntosh	548	115, 080	30
McKenzie	323	67, 830	15
McLean	799	167, 790	19
Mercer	426	89, 460	22
Morton	913	191, 730	15
Mountrail	536	112, 560	18
Nelson	315	66, 150	18
Oliver	276	57, 960	33
Pembina	404	84, 840	11
Pierce	311	65, 310	14
Ramsey	394	82, 740	11
Ransom	377	79, 170	17
Renville	194	40, 740	14
Richland	982	206, 220	20
Rolette	546	114, 660	16
Sargent	354	74, 340	17
Sheridan	455	95, 550	35
Sioux	287	60, 270	23
Slope	88	(1)	15
Stark	561	117, 810	10
Steele	160	33, 600	13
Stutsman	747	156, 870	12
Towner	155	32, 550	10
Traill	307	64, 470	12
Walsh	507	106, 470	11
Ward	1, 061	222, 810	9
Wells	546	114, 660	21
Williams	616	129, 360	10
Total	23, 203	4, 834, 410	13
OHIO			
Adams	1,342	$299,266	25
Allen	1,924	429,052	7
Ashland	732	163,236	8
Ashtabula	1,673	373,079	7
Athens	1,461	325,803	16
Auglaize	766	170,818	8
Belmont	2,130	474,990	11
Brown	1,109	247,307	17
Butler	2,669	595,187	5
Carroll	479	106,817	8
Champaign	748	166,804	10
Clark	2,090	466,070	6
Clermont	1,192	265,816	5

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[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

OHIO—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Clinton	916	$204,268	12
Columbiana	2,088	465,624	8
Coshocton	917	204,491	11
Crawford	845	188,435	7
Cuyahoga	20,308	4,528,684	5
Darke	1,263	281,649	11
Defiance	556	123,988	7
Delaware	660	147,180	7
Erie	858	191,334	5
Fairfield	1,307	291,461	8
Fayette	777	173,271	12
Franklin	9,227	2,057,621	6
Fulton	587	130,901	7
Gallia	947	211,181	14
Geauga	573	127,779	4
Greene	1,218	271,614	5
Guernsey	1,194	266,262	14
Hamilton	13,509	3,012,507	7
Hancock	1,001	223,223	7
Hardin	930	207,390	13
Harrison	553	123,319	12
Henry	546	121,758	8
Highland	1,346	300,158	19
Hocking	693	154,539	13
Holmes	768	171,264	13
Huron	853	190,219	7
Jackson	1,120	249,760	14
Jefferson	1,706	380,438	7
Knox	877	195,571	9
Lake	1,091	243,293	3
Lawrence	1,597	356,131	11
Licking	1,712	381,776	8
Logan	939	209,397	11
Lorain	2,602	580,246	5
Lucas	6,526	1,455,298	6
Madison	513	114,399	8
Mahoning	4,092	912,516	6
Marion	975	217,425	7
Medina	873	194,679	5
Meigs	1,160	258,680	20
Mercer	786	175,278	9
Miami	1,201	267,823	6
Monroe	751	167,473	20
Montgomery	6,757	1,506,811	5
Morgan	425	94,775	13
Morrow	474	105,702	9
Muskingum	1,706	380,438	9
Noble	545	121,535	20
Ottawa	514	114,622	6
Paulding	469	104,587	10
Perry	884	197,132	12
Pickaway	828	184,644	9
Pike	843	187,989	15
Portage	1,157	258,011	5
Preble	781	174,163	9
Putnam	725	161,675	9

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

OHIO—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Richland	1,646	$367,058	6
Ross	1,557	347,211	10
Sandusky	971	216,533	6
Scioto	2,700	602,100	12
Seneca	954	212,742	6
Shelby	721	160,783	8
Stark	4,385	977,855	5
Summit	5,784	1,289,832	5
Trumbull	2,546	567,758	5
Tuscarawas	1,521	339,183	8
Union	639	142,497	11
Van Wert	645	143,835	9
Vinton	483	107,709	16
Warren	1,016	226,568	5
Washington	1,511	336,953	12
Wayne	1,334	297,482	7
Williams	624	139,152	8
Wood	1,097	244,631	6
Wyandot	488	108,824	8
Total	158,006	35,235,338	7

OKLAHOMA

County	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
Adair	1,248	$219,024	33
Alfalfa	352	61,776	18
Atoka	885	155,318	31
Beaver	192	33,696	10
Beckham	793	139,172	20
Blaine	606	106,353	20
Bryan	1,658	290,980	29
Caddo	1,495	262,373	20
Canadian	722	126,711	12
Carter	1,622	284,662	17
Cherokee	1,168	204,984	25
Choctaw	1,315	230,783	32
Cimarron	99	(1)	8
Cleveland	1,022	179,361	11
Coal	477	83,714	35
Comanche	1,933	339,242	9
Cotton	488	85,644	24
Craig	722	126,712	21
Creek	1,662	291,682	16
Custer	631	110,741	14
Delaware	1,092	191,647	32
Dewey	288	50,544	20
Ellis	246	43,173	19
Garfield	1,372	240,786	11
Garvin	1,234	216,567	16
Grady	1,335	234,293	19
Grant	314	55,108	17
Greer	451	79,151	23
Harmon	300	52,650	20

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[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County Under S. 370*—Continued

OKLAHOMA—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Harper	169	$29, 660	12
Haskell	773	135, 662	30
Hughes	1, 056	185, 329	28
Jackson	1, 115	195, 683	16
Jefferson	471	82, 661	25
Johnston	641	112, 496	30
Kay	1, 330	233, 416	10
Kingfisher	379	66, 515	15
Kiowa	698	122, 500	19
Latimer	495	86, 873	26
Le Flore	2, 039	357, 845	26
Lincoln	1, 132	198, 667	24
Logan	803	140, 927	19
Love	435	76, 343	28
McClain	695	121, 973	21
McCurtain	1, 830	321, 166	25
McIntosh	1, 108	194, 454	32
Major	366	64, 234	19
Marshall	399	70, 025	24
Mayes	1, 115	195, 683	20
Murray	543	95, 297	21
Muskogee	2, 808	492, 804	18
Noble	433	75, 992	18
Nowata	462	81, 081	17
Okfuskee	942	165, 321	28
Oklahoma	8, 440	1, 481, 221	8
Okmulgee	1, 774	311, 338	19
Osage	1, 068	187, 435	13
Ottawa	1, 394	244, 648	19
Pawnee	567	99, 509	21
Payne	1, 303	228, 677	15
Pittsburg	1, 828	320, 815	22
Pontotoc	1, 346	236, 223	21
Pottawatomie	1, 776	211, 688	18
Pushmataha	864	151, 632	36
Roger Mills	291	51, 071	23
Rogers	922	161, 811	17
Seminole	1, 502	263, 602	21
Sequoyah	1, 376	241, 489	26
Stephens	1, 148	201, 475	12
Texas	360	63, 180	10
Tillman	818	143, 560	21
Tulsa	6, 550	1, 149, 526	8
Wagoner	878	1[illegible]4, 089	20
Washington	767	134, 609	7
Washita	607	106, 529	14
Woods	439	77, 045	17
Woodward	326	57, 214	10
Total	84, 303	14, 777, 840	15

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

OREGON

County	Less than $2,000 annual income: Population, aged 5 to 17	Less than $2,000 annual income: Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
Baker	296	$81, 253	7
Benton	439	120, 506	5
Clackamas	1, 605	440, 573	5
Clatsop	505	138, 623	8
Columbia	438	120, 231	7
Coos	703	192, 974	5
Crook	163	44, 744	6
Curry	150	41, 175	4
Deschutes	356	97, 723	5
Douglas	923	253, 364	5
Gilliam	39	(1)	5
Grant	117	32, 117	6
Harney	96	(1)	6
Hood River	184	50, 508	5
Jackson	1, 296	355, 752	7
Jefferson	89	(1)	4
Josephine	657	180, 347	9
Klamath	538	147, 681	4
Lake	75	(1)	4
Lane	1, 921	527, 315	5
Lincoln	599	164, 426	10
Linn	1, 006	276, 147	6
Malheur	542	148, 779	8
Marion	2, 061	565, 745	7
Morrow	80	(1)	6
Multnomah	6, 291	1, 726, 880	5
Polk	562	154, 269	8
Sherman	20	(1)	3
Tillamook	307	84, 272	6
Umatilla	616	169, 092	5
Union	329	90, 311	7
Wallowa	129	35, 411	7
Wasco	274	75, 213	5
Washington	1, 171	321, 440	5
Wheeler	34	(1)	5
Yamhill	788	216, 306	9
Total	25, 399	6, 853, 177	6

PENNSYLVANIA

County	Less than $2,000 annual income: Population, aged 5 to 17	Less than $2,000 annual income: Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
Adams	922	$223, 585	7
Allegheny	22, 087	5, 356, 098	6
Armstrong	1, 929	467, 783	9
Beaver	2, 410	584, 426	5
Bedford	1, 399	339, 258	13
Berks	3, 765	913, 013	6
Blair	2, 638	639, 716	8
Bradford	1, 191	288, 818	8
Bucks	2, 486	602, 856	3
Butler	1, 856	450, 081	6
Cambria	4, 330	1, 050, 025	8
Cameron	83	(1)	4
Carbon	1, 072	259, 961	9

[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Centre	1, 235	$299, 488	8
Chester	2, 365	573, 513	5
Clarion	955	231, 588	10
Clearfield	2, 052	497, 611	10
Clinton	652	158, 110	7
Columbia	1, 136	275, 480	9
Crawford	1, 738	421, 465	9
Cumberland	1, 473	357, 203	5
Dauphin	3, 026	733, 806	6
Delaware	4, 746	1, 150, 906	4
Elk	430	104, 276	5
Erie	3, 733	905, 253	6
Fayette	5, 702	1, 382, 735	13
Forest	106	25, 706	9
Franklin	1, 677	406, 673	8
Fulton	441	106, 943	15
Greene	1, 302	315, 736	13
Huntingdon	1, 301	315, 493	13
Indiana	1, 923	466, 328	10
Jefferson	1, 253	303, 853	11
Juniata	478	115, 916	12
Lackawanna	4, 959	1, 202. 558	10
Lancaster	3, 811	924, 168	6
Lawrence	1, 783	432, 378	6
Lebanon	1, 236	299, 731	6
Lehigh	2, 694	653, 295	5
Luzerne	8, 580	2, 080, 651	11
Lycoming	1, 993	483, 303	8
McKean	957	232, 073	7
Mercer	2, 009	487, 183	6
Mifflin	1, 075	260, 688	10
Monroe	798	193, 515	9
Montgomery	3, 535	857, 238	3
Montour	271	65, 718	8
Northampton	2, 539	615, 708	6
Northumberland	2, 890	700, 825	12
Perry	620	150, 351	9
Philadelphia	33, 494	8, 122, 296	8
Pike	226	54, 805	12
Potter	493	119, 553	11
Schuylkill	4, 653	1, 128, 353	12
Snyder	621	150, 593	9
Somerset	2, 588	627, 590	13
Sullivan	155	37, 588	10
Susquehanna	840	203, 701	10
Tioga	805	195, 213	9
Union	474	114, 945	9
Venango	1, 188	288, 091	7
Warren	638	154, 716	6
Washington	4, 204	1, 019, 471	8
Wayne	754	182, 846	12
Westmoreland	6, 328	1, 534, 540	7
Wyoming	464	112, 520	10
York	3, 630	880, 275	6
Total	185, 197	44, 890, 181	7

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

RHODE ISLAND

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Bristol	443	$110, 750	5
Kent	1, 377	344, 250	5
Newport	2, 151	537, 750	12
Providence	8, 831	2, 207, 750	7
Washington	797	199, 250	6
Total	13, 599	3, 399, 750	7

SOUTH CAROLINA

County	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
Abbeville	1, 929	$255, 593	32
Aiken	5, 618	744, 385	24
Allendale	1, 606	212, 796	43
Anderson	6, 651	881, 258	26
Bamberg	2, 124	281, 430	41
Barnwell	1, 883	249, 498	33
Beaufort	2, 920	386, 900	23
Berkeley	3, 533	468, 123	27
Calhoun	1, 926	255, 196	46
Charleston	13, 592	1, 800, 940	22
Cherokee	2, 858	378, 685	28
Chester	2, 522	334, 166	28
Chesterfield	3, 837	508, 403	35
Clarendon	3, 947	522, 978	36
Colleton	3, 643	482, 698	40
Darlington	5, 287	700, 528	31
Dillon	3, 797	503, 103	36
Dorchester	2, 611	345, 958	33
Edgefield	1, 952	258, 641	38
Fairfield	2, 287	303, 028	35
Florence	8, 176	1, 083, 321	30
Georgetown	3, 412	452, 090	28
Greenville	10, 483	1, 388, 998	20
Greenwood	3, 021	400, 283	26
Hampton	2, 175	288, 188	38
Horry	6, 977	924, 453	33
Jasper	1, 477	195, 703	36
Kershaw	3, 179	421, 218	30
Lancaster	2, 395	317, 338	20
Laurens	3, 463	458, 848	25
Lee	3, 275	433, 938	42
Lexington	3, 647	483, 228	21
McCormick	916	121, 371	31
Marion	4, 163	551, 598	39
Marlboro	3, 486	461, 896	37
Newberry	3, 046	403, 595	39
Oconee	3, 159	418, 568	30
Orangeburg	7, 892	1, 045, 690	35
Pickens	2, 585	342, 513	21
Richland	9, 994	1, 324, 205	20
Saluda	1, 585	210, 013	36
Spartanburg	9, 940	1, 317, 051	23
Sumter	6, 636	879, 271	30
Union	2, 037	269, 903	24

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Williamsburg	6,118	$810,635	41
York	4,837	640,903	21
Total	192,597	25,519,125	28

SOUTH DAKOTA

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Aurora	457	$92,086	35
Beadle	920	185,381	16
Bennett	190	38,285	22
Bon Homme	842	169,663	39
Brookings	836	168,454	19
Brown	1,190	239,786	14
Brule	221	44,532	13
Buffalo	112	22,569	23
Butte	215	43,323	9
Campbell	174	35,062	17
Charles Mix	862	173,694	25
Clark	554	111,632	29
Clay	422	85,033	19
Codington	763	153,745	13
Corson	378	76,167	21
Custer	152	30,629	12
Davison	529	106,594	12
Day	745	150,118	26
Deuel	387	77,981	21
Dewey	289	58,234	19
Douglas	408	82,213	28
Edmunds	372	74,959	22
Fall River	262	52,794	10
Faulk	280	56,420	23
Grant	712	143,469	26
Gregory	444	89,467	22
Haakon	155	31,233	17
Hamlin	514	103,572	32
Hand	404	81,407	21
Hanson	441	88,862	33
Harding	82	(1)	13
Hughes	237	47,756	7
Hutchinson	1,026	206,739	37
Hyde	172	34,658	26
Jackson	58	(1)	11
Jerauld	333	67,100	30
Jones	105	21,158	17
Kingsbury	517	104,176	21
Lake	507	102,161	17
Lawrence	389	78,384	9
Lincoln	776	156,364	24
Lyman	181	36,472	14
McCook	564	113,647	24
McPherson	519	104,579	33
Marshall	389	78,384	21
Meade	327	65,891	11

[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Mellette	228	$45, 943	20
Miner	463	93, 295	31
Minnehaha	1, 843	371, 365	8
Moody	418	84, 228	16
Pennington	952	191, 828	7
Perkins	260	52, 390	16
Potter	208	41, 913	17
Roberts	943	190, 015	25
Sanborn	252	50, 778	20
Shannon	457	92, 086	24
Spink	739	148, 909	24
Stanley	53	(1)	5
Sully	132	26, 598	19
Todd	444	89, 466	31
Tripp	352	70, 929	14
Turner	857	172, 686	30
Union	516	103, 974	19
Walworth	279	56, 219	13
Washabaugh	26	(1)	9
Yankton	754	151, 931	19
Ziebach	113	22, 770	15
Total	30, 701	6, 142, 156	17

TENNESSEE

County	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
Anderson	2, 313	$336, 542	13
Bedford	1, 436	208, 938	25
Benton	940	136, 770	36
Bledsoe	863	125, 567	34
Blount	2, 778	404, 199	17
Bradley	1, 873	272, 522	18
Campbell	2, 568	373, 644	30
Cannon	775	112, 763	36
Carroll	2, 530	368, 116	44
Carter	2, 324	338, 143	20
Cheatham	662	96, 321	27
Chester	890	129, 496	37
Claiborne	2, 335	339, 743	43
Clay	982	142, 881	46
Cocke	2, 180	317, 190	33
Coffee	1, 652	240, 366	21
Crockett	1, 556	226, 399	38
Cumberland	1, 851	269, 321	32
Davidson	12, 261	1, 783, 976	13
Decatur	984	143, 172	47
De Kalb	1, 213	176, 492	45
Dickson	1, 428	207, 775	30
Dyer	2, 737	398, 234	35
Fayette	2, 953	429, 662	35
Fentress	1, 391	202, 391	31
Franklin	1, 761	256, 226	25
Gibson	4, 349	632, 780	38

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[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

TENNESSEE—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Giles	2,202	$320,392	39
Grainger	1,197	174,164	35
Greene	3,324	483,643	31
Grundy	1,182	171,981	34
Hamblen	1,667	242,549	20
Hamilton	9,178	1,335,400	15
Hancock	1,155	168,053	51
Hardeman	2,165	315,008	38
Hardin	1,901	276,596	40
Hawkins	2,813	409,292	34
Haywood	2,663	387,467	35
Henderson	1,774	258,118	43
Henry	2,007	292,019	38
Hickman	1,004	146,082	32
Houston	470	68,385	38
Humphreys	888	129,205	29
Jackson	1,312	190,897	54
Jefferson	1,458	212,140	29
Johnson	1,405	204,428	46
Knox	9,576	1,393,309	16
Lake	1,118	162,669	39
Lauderdale	2,593	377,282	42
Lawrence	2,184	317,772	28
Lewis	538	78,280	31
Lincoln	2,120	308,460	34
Loudon	1,393	202,682	22
McMinn	2,379	346,145	27
McNairy	2,273	330,722	47
Macon	1,538	223,779	49
Madison	4,341	631,616	28
Marion	1,449	210,830	23
Marshall	1,263	183,767	30
Maury	2,696	392,269	25
Meigs	571	83,081	35
Monroe	2,035	296,093	30
Montgomery	2,584	375,973	21
Moore	278	40,449	32
Morgan	1,312	190,896	31
Obion	2,152	313,116	34
Overton	1,724	250,843	42
Perry	610	88,755	44
Pickett	488	71,005	37
Polk	787	114,509	22
Putnam	2,421	352,256	34
Rhea	1,228	178,674	28
Roane	1,989	289,400	18
Robertson	2,075	301,913	30
Rutherford	2,588	376,555	21
Scott	1,443	209,957	28
Sequatchie	398	57,910	22
Sevier	2,103	305,987	32
Shelby	23,381	3,401,936	15
Smith	1,343	195,407	47
Stewart	924	134,443	45
Sullivan	4,674	680,068	15
Sumner	2,670	388,486	28

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

TENNESSEE—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Tipton	2, 523	$367, 097	29
Trousdale	465	67, 658	38
Unicoi	941	136, 916	23
Union	843	122, 657	36
Van Buren	393	57, 182	35
Warren	1, 971	286, 781	33
Washington	3, 280	477, 241	21
Wayne	1, 241	180, 566	35
Weakley	2, 344	341, 052	44
White	1, 613	234, 692	39
Williamson	1, 589	231, 200	24
Wilson	1, 902	276, 741	28
Total	213, 694	31, 092, 525	23

TEXAS

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Anderson	2, 139	$413, 897	30
Andrews	180	34, 830	5
Angelina	2, 063	399, 191	20
Aransas	328	63, 468	18
Archer	197	38, 120	13
Armstrong	71	(1)	15
Atascosa	1, 253	242, 456	22
Austin	1, 360	263, 161	43
Bailey	379	73, 337	15
Bandera	295	57, 083	33
Bastrop	1, 439	278, 447	33
Baylor	336	65, 016	25
Bee	1, 256	243, 037	19
Bell	3, 844	743, 815	18
Bexar	21, 461	4, 152, 704	12
Blanco	280	54, 180	33
Borden	33	(1)	10
Bosque	1, 008	195, 048	44
Bowie	3, 686	713, 241	24
Brazoria	2, 039	394, 547	10
Brazos	2, 248	434, 988	22
Brewster	256	49, 356	16
Briscoe	176	34, 056	18
Brooks	594	114, 940	22
Brown	1, 560	301, 860	30
Burleson	1, 108	214, 398	38
Burnet	589	113, 972	26
Caldwell	1, 279	247, 487	28
Calhoun	575	111, 263	11
Callahan	538	104, 103	30
Cameron	8, 881	1, 718, 474	19
Camp	641	124, 034	31
Carson	176	34, 056	8
Cass	1, 970	381, 196	31
Castro	432	83, 593	16
Chambers	388	75, 078	13

[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

TEXAS—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Cherokee	2,616	$506,196	34
Childress	479	92,687	25
Clay	379	73,337	19
Cochran	172	33,283	9
Coke	166	32,122	18
Coleman	935	180,923	34
Collin	2,314	447,760	23
Collingsworth	380	73,530	24
Colorado	1,243	240,521	25
Comal	678	131,193	13
Comanche	1,189	230,072	49
Concho	208	40,248	23
Cooke	1,061	205,304	18
Coryell	1,011	195,629	17
Cottle	336	65,017	32
Crane	65	(1)	5
Crockett	89	(1)	7
Crosby	532	102,942	18
Culberson	105	20,318	13
Dallam	253	48,956	16
Dallas	20,540	3,974,491	9
Dawson	654	126,550	12
Deaf Smith	483	93,461	12
Delta	715	138,353	53
Denton	1,749	338,432	18
DeWitt	1,881	363,974	35
Dickens	393	76,046	32
Dimmit	751	145,319	23
Donley	296	57,276	29
Duval	996	192,726	24
Eastland	1,477	285,800	36
Ector	1,694	327,790	7
Edwards	133	25,736	23
Ellis	2,714	525,160	25
El Paso	7,054	1,364,950	8
Erath	1,283	248,261	41
Falls	2,233	432,086	41
Fannin	2,281	441,374	44
Fayette	2,216	428,796	48
Fisher	463	89,591	23
Floyd	481	93,074	14
Foard	196	37,926	26
Fort Bend	2,144	414,865	19
Franklin	498	96,364	43
Freestone	1,396	270,127	43
Frio	810	156,736	25
Gaines	383	74,111	11
Galveston	4,462	863,398	12
Garza	212	41,023	12
Gillespie	555	107,393	23
Glasscock	22	(1)	8
Goliad	510	98,685	36
Gonzales	1,546	299,152	32
Gray	678	131,193	9
Grayson	3,588	694,279	22
Gregg	3,002	580,888	17

[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

TEXAS—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Grimes	1, 347	$260, 645	41
Guadalupe	1, 606	310, 761	21
Hale	1, 382	267, 418	13
Hall	453	87, 656	25
Hamilton	895	173, 183	52
Hansford	101	19, 544	6
Hardeman	490	94, 815	24
Hardin	1, 227	237, 425	18
Harris	30, 182	5, 840, 218	10
Harrison	3, 045	589, 208	25
Hartley	32	(1)	6
Haskell	670	129, 646	23
Hays	1, 133	219, 236	23
Hemphill	91	(1)	11
Henderson	1, 937	374, 810	35
Hidalgo	11, 863	2, 295, 491	20
Hill	2, 149	415, 832	40
Hockley	772	149, 383	12
Hood	452	87, 463	37
Hopkins	1, 702	329, 337	40
Houston	2, 137	413, 510	46
Howard	864	167, 185	9
Hudspeth	129	24, 962	14
Hunt	2, 524	488, 394	28
Hutchinson	478	92, 494	5
Irion	38	(1)	12
Jack	369	71, 402	22
Jackson	697	134, 870	17
Jasper	1, 452	280, 962	23
Jeff Davis	79	(1)	17
Jefferson	6, 936	1, 342, 117	11
Jim Hogg	450	87, 076	31
Jim Wells	1, 937	374, 810	18
Johnson	1, 458	282, 124	18
Jones	937	181, 310	19
Karnes	1, 150	222, 525	26
Kaufman	1, 903	368, 231	27
Kendall	322	62, 307	22
Kenedy	97	(1)	38
Kent	83	(1)	19
Kerr	622	120, 357	19
Kimble	187	36, 185	20
King	49	(1)	29
Kinney	149	28, 832	23
Kleberg	1, 323	256, 001	17
Knox	512	99, 073	25
Lamar	2, 902	561, 537	36
Lamb	979	189, 437	16
Lampasas	589	113, 972	25
La Salle	559	108, 167	29
Lavaca	2, 035	393, 773	40
Lee	956	184, 986	42
Leon	1, 206	233, 362	47
Liberty	2, 128	411, 768	24
Limestone	1, 846	357, 201	38
Lipscomb	120	23, 221	15
Live Oak	490	94, 816	21

[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

TEXAS—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Llano	351	$67, 919	32
Loving	3	[1]	5
Lubbock	3, 811	737, 429	10
Lynn	586	97, 911	17
McCulloch	571	110, 489	27
McLennan	6, 181	1, 196, 024	18
McMullen	84	[1]	31
Madison	769	148, 802	49
Marion	831	160, 799	37
Martin	104	20, 125	7
Mason	287	55, 535	31
Matagorda	1, 536	297, 217	21
Maverick	1, 083	209, 561	24
Medina	1, 079	208, 787	19
Menard	199	38, 507	29
Midland	1, 098	212, 464	6
Milam	1, 949	377, 132	34
Mills	443	85, 721	48
Mitchell	571	110, 489	19
Montague	1, 042	201, 628	33
Montgomery	1, 701	329, 144	23
Moore	191	36, 959	4
Morris	756	146, 287	22
Motley	176	34, 056	25
Nacogdoches	2, 201	425, 894	32
Navarro	2, 740	530, 190	33
Newton	961	185, 954	32
Nolan	666	128, 871	14
Nueces	8, 143	1, 575, 671	12
Ochiltree	127	24, 575	5
Oldham	37	[1]	5
Orange	1, 645	318, 308	10
Palo Pinto	1, 125	217, 688	24
Panola	1, 328	256, 968	29
Parker	1, 305	252, 518	24
Parmer	305	59, 018	11
Pecos	330	63, 856	10
Polk	1, 122	217, 108	30
Potter	2, 028	392, 418	7
Presidio	282	54, 567	18
Rains	389	75, 272	54
Randall	522	101, 008	6
Reagan	77	[1]	7
Real	179	34, 637	35
Red River	1, 729	334, 562	45
Reeves	572	110, 683	11
Refugio	560	108, 360	17
Roberts	40	[1]	16
Robertson	1, 577	305, 150	36
Rockwall	407	78, 755	27
Runnels	966	186, 922	25
Rusk	2, 542	491, 877	27
Sabine	657	127, 130	34
San Augustine	776	150, 157	37
San Jacinto	812	157, 122	46
San Patricio	2, 547	492, 845	18

[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

TEXAS—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
San Saba	611	$118, 229	41
Schleicher	67	(1)	9
Scurry	559	108, 167	10
Shackelford	206	39, 862	24
Shelby	1, 925	372, 488	37
Sherman	79	(1)	11
Smith	3, 949	764, 132	18
Somervell	263	50, 891	51
Starr	1, 765	341, 528	32
Stephens	376	72, 756	20
Sterling	37	(1)	12
Stonewall	206	39, 861	27
Sutton	102	19, 737	10
Swisher	327	63, 275	11
Tarrant	13, 584	2, 628, 504	10
Taylor	2, 542	491, 878	11
Terrell	131	25, 349	18
Terry	518	100, 233	11
Throckmorton	151	29, 219	26
Titus	1, 154	223, 300	28
Tom Green	2, 375	459, 563	15
Travis	5, 844	1, 130, 814	12
Trinity	806	155, 962	44
Tyler	941	182, 084	33
Upshur	1, 416	273, 997	27
Upton	126	24, 382	7
Uvalde	898	173, 764	19
Val Verde	1, 065	206, 078	16
Van Zandt	1, 557	301, 280	35
Victoria	1, 886	364, 942	14
Walker	1, 380	267, 031	36
Waller	810	156, 736	28
Ward	344	66, 565	8
Washington	1, 902	368, 037	42
Webb	4, 225	817, 538	22
Wharton	2, 364	457, 434	22
Wheeler	395	76, 433	21
Wichita	3, 014	583, 209	10
Wilbarger	797	154, 220	19
Willacy	1, 273	246, 326	19
Williamson	2, 615	506, 003	30
Wilson	1, 087	210, 335	29
Winkler	228	44, 118	6
Wise	984	190, 404	25
Wood	1, 466	283, 671	34
Yoakum	160	30, 960	7
Young	656	126, 937	16
Zapata	461	89, 204	36
Zavala	974	188, 469	23
Total	386, 599	74, 580, 048	16

[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

UTAH

County	Less than $2,000 annual income: Population, aged 5 to 17	Less than $2,000 annual income: Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
Beaver	54	(1)	4
Box Elder	258	$50, 826	3
Cache	688	135, 536	8
Carbon	319	62, 843	5
Daggett	4	(1)	1
Davis	531	104, 607	3
Duchesne	225	44, 325	9
Emery	215	42, 355	12
Garfield	72	(1)	6
Grand	77	(1)	5
Iron	180	35, 460	6
Juab	122	24, 034	9
Kane	56	(1)	7
Millard	312	61, 464	12
Morgan	24	(1)	3
Piute	41	(1)	9
Rich	56	(1)	11
Salt Lake	4, 481	882, 757	4
San Juan	327	64, 419	12
Sanpete	440	86, 680	14
Sevier	277	54, 569	8
Summit	97	(1)	6
Tooele	216	42, 552	4
Unitah	199	39, 203	5
Utah	1, 672	329, 384	5
Wasatch	91	(1)	5
Washington	330	65, 010	10
Wayne	78	(1)	13
Weber	1, 254	247, 038	4
Total	12, 696	2, 373, 062	5

VERMONT

County	Less than $2,000 annual income: Population, aged 5 to 17	Less than $2,000 annual income: Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
Addison	509	$98, 492	9
Bennington	414	80, 110	7
Caledonia	592	114, 552	10
Chittenden	1, 071	207, 239	6
Essex	118	22, 834	7
Franklin	843	163, 121	11
Grand Isle	152	29, 413	21
Lamoille	292	56, 502	10
Orange	371	71, 789	9
Orleans	618	119, 583	11
Rutland	940	181, 890	8
Washington	684	132, 355	7
Windham	407	78, 755	6
Windsor	689	133, 322	6
Total	7, 700	1, 489, 957	8

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[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

VIRGINIA

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Accomack	2,673	$467,775	37
Albemarle	1,362	238,350	19
Alleghany	595	104,125	17
Amelia	595	104,125	25
Amherst	935	163,625	16
Appomattox	626	109,550	26
Arlington	1,347	235,725	4
Augusta	1,488	260,400	15
Bath	376	65,800	29
Bedford	1,728	302,400	21
Bland	562	98,350	36
Botetourt	961	168,175	22
Brunswick	1,620	283,500	29
Buchanan	2,350	411,250	18
Buckingham	1,086	190,050	34
Campbell	1,317	230,475	15
Caroline	706	123,550	19
Carroll	1,893	331,275	30
Charles City	247	43,225	14
Charlotte	1,236	216,300	33
Chesterfield	940	164,500	5
Clarke	437	76,475	22
Craig	295	51,625	36
Culpeper	807	141,225	21
Cumberland	743	130,025	39
Dickenson	1,620	283,500	23
Dinwiddie	1,012	177,100	20
Essex	419	73,325	23
Fairfax	1,994	348,950	3
Fauquier	1,182	206,850	18
Floyd	944	165,200	34
Fluvanna	515	90,125	27
Franklin	1,645	287,875	23
Frederick	1,088	190,400	19
Giles	949	166,075	19
Gloucester	843	147,525	28
Goochland	527	92,225	22
Grayson	1,422	248,850	31
Greene	318	55,650	25
Greensville	1,194	208,950	23
Halifax	3,080	539,000	31
Hanover	972	170,100	13
Henrico	1,311	229,425	5
Henry	1,309	229,075	12
Highland	360	63,000	50
Isle of Wight	987	172,725	20
James City	405	70,875	15
King and Queen	467	81,725	27
King George	290	50,750	15
King William	444	77,700	21
Lancaster	642	112,350	28
Lee	3,327	582,225	42
Loudoun	1,144	200,200	17
Louisa	941	164,675	27
Lunenburg	1,063	186,025	30
Madison	713	124,775	33
Mathews	544	95,200	37

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

VIRGINIA—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Mecklenburg	2,827	$494,725	30
Middlesex	572	100,100	37
Montgomery	1,603	280,525	21
Nansemond	2,046	358,050	22
Nelson	1,016	177,800	30
New Kent	237	41,475	19
Norfolk	1,487	260,225	10
Northampton	1,612	282,100	38
Northumberland	733	128,275	28
Nottoway	1,110	194,250	28
Orange	828	144,900	25
Page	927	162,225	23
Patrick	1,107	193,725	26
Pittsylvania	4,017	702,975	23
Powhatan	347	60,725	18
Prince Edward	1,013	177,275	30
Prince George	461	80,675	10
Prince William	1,045	182,875	8
Princess Anne	2,536	443,800	12
Pulaski	1,425	249,375	19
Rappahannock	428	74,900	29
Richmond	472	82,600	29
Roanoke	1,620	283,500	11
Rockbridge	1,221	213,675	21
Rockingham	1,909	334,075	18
Russell	2,201	385,175	28
Scott	2,635	461,125	36
Shenandoah	1,277	223,475	24
Smyth	1,621	283,675	20
Southampton	2,202	385,350	28
Spotsylvania	598	104,650	15
Stafford	525	91,875	12
Surry	533	93,275	29
Sussex	1,072	187,600	27
Tazewell	2,825	494,375	21
Warren	567	99,225	15
Washington	2,889	505,575	28
Westmoreland	850	148,750	27
Wise	3,036	531,300	22
Wythe	1,569	274,575	25
York	579	101,325	10
Alexandria City	1,286	225,050	7
Bristol City	758	132,650	18
Buena Vista City	174	30,450	11
Charlottesville City	952	166,600	16
Clifton Forge City	211	36,925	18
Colonial Heights City	149	26,075	7
Covington City	311	54,425	12
Danville City	1,836	321,300	17
Falls Church City	92	(1)	3
Fredericksburg City	398	69,650	15
Galax City	224	39,200	17
Hampton City	1,660	290,500	8
Harrisonburg City	397	69,475	16
Hopewell City	490	85,750	10
Lynchburg City	1,610	281,750	13

[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

VIRGINIA—Continued

County	Less then $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Martinsville City	533	$93, 275	11
Newport News City	2, 854	499, 450	10
Norfolk City	14, 147	2, 475, 725	21
Norton City	324	56, 700	25
Petersburg City	1, 712	299, 600	19
Portsmouth City	4, 566	799, 050	16
Radford City	276	48, 300	13
Richmond City	7, 491	1, 310, 925	17
Roanoke City	3, 541	619, 675	16
South Boston City	265	46, 375	17
South Norfolk City	927	162, 225	16
Staunton City	465	81, 375	10
Suffolk City	421	73, 675	14
Virginia Beach City	289	50, 575	17
Waynesboro City	350	61, 250	9
Williamsburg City	156	27, 300	20
Winchester City	555	97, 125	17
Total	167, 594	29, 312, 850	17

WASHINGTON

Adams	141	$36, 308	5
Asotin	267	68, 753	8
Benton	629	161, 968	3
Chelan	624	160, 680	6
Clallam	496	127, 720	6
Clark	1, 277	328, 828	5
Columbia	81	(1)	7
Cowlitz	818	210, 635	5
Douglas	170	43, 776	4
Ferry	64	(1)	6
Franklin	363	93, 473	5
Garfield	34	(1)	4
Grant	615	158, 363	5
Grays Harbor	845	217, 588	6
Island	338	87, 036	7
Jefferson	166	42, 745	6
King	8, 668	2, 232, 011	4
Kitsap	1, 197	308, 228	6
Kittitas	389	100, 168	8
Klickitat	220	56, 650	6
Lewis	1, 071	275, 783	10
Lincoln	147	37, 853	5
Mason	260	66, 951	6
Okanogan	590	151, 925	8
Pacific	368	94, 760	10
Pend Oreille	171	44, 033	9
Pierce	4, 137	1, 065, 278	5
San Juan	96	(1)	15
Skagit	859	221, 193	7
Skamania	63	(1)	5
Snohomish	2, 293	590, 448	5
Spokane	3, 442	886, 315	5

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[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

WASHINGTON—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Stevens	469	$120, 768	10
Thurston	925	238, 188	6
Wahkiakum	70	([1])	8
Walla Walla	551	141, 883	6
Whatcom	1, 214	312, 606	7
Whitman	369	95, 018	6
Yakima	2, 904	747, 781	7
Total	37, 401	9, 525, 713	5
WEST VIRGINIA			
Barbour	1, 505	$225, 750	36
Berkeley	1, 294	194, 100	16
Boone	1, 933	289, 950	21
Braxton	1, 591	238, 650	36
Brooke	559	83, 850	8
Cabell	4, 250	637, 500	17
Calhoun	823	123, 450	36
Clay	1, 126	168, 900	28
Doddridge	595	89, 250	33
Fayette	4, 370	655, 500	23
Gilmer	746	111, 900	36
Grant	833	124, 950	35
Greenbrier	2, 709	406, 350	28
Hampshire	1, 067	160, 050	32
Hancock	609	91, 350	6
Hardy	805	120, 750	32
Harrison	3, 628	544, 200	19
Jackson	1, 210	181, 500	24
Jefferson	855	128, 250	18
Kanawha	9, 107	1, 366, 050	14
Lewis	1, 298	194, 700	31
Lincoln	1, 940	291, 000	29
Logan	3, 327	499, 050	16
McDowell	4, 856	728, 400	20
Marion	2, 928	439, 200	19
Marshall	1, 155	173, 250	13
Mason	1, 431	214, 650	22
Mercer	4, 271	640, 650	23
Mineral	1, 134	170, 100	20
Mingo	3, 141	471, 150	23
Monongalia	2, 592	388, 800	20
Monroe	1, 179	176, 850	38
Morgan	537	80, 550	25
Nicholas	1, 816	272, 400	23
Ohio	2, 280	342, 000	15
Pendleton	793	118, 950	37
Pleasants	414	62, 100	21
Pocahontas	819	122, 850	31
Preston	2, 061	309, 150	26
Putnam	1, 242	186, 300	18
Raleigh	5, 291	793, 650	22
Randolph	1, 621	243, 150	23

[1] Less than $100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

WEST VIRGINIA—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Ritchie	945	$141, 750	35
Roane	1, 265	189, 750	31
Summers	1, 502	225, 300	37
Taylor	1, 168	175, 200	29
Tucker	671	100, 650	32
Tyler	802	120, 300	32
Upshur	1, 435	215, 250	30
Wayne	2, 736	410, 400	24
Webster	1, 389	208, 350	31
Wetzel	1, 043	156, 450	21
Wirt	405	60, 750	35
Wood	2, 556	383, 400	13
Wyoming	2, 037	305, 550	17
Total	103, 695	15, 554, 250	20

WISCONSIN

County	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
Adams	321	$79, 929	18
Ashland	385	95, 865	9
Barron	935	232, 815	10
Bayfield	404	100, 596	13
Brown	1, 260	313, 740	4
Buffalo	463	115, 287	12
Burnett	412	102, 588	17
Calumet	294	73, 206	5
Chippewa	900	224, 100	7
Clark	1, 038	258, 462	12
Columbia	738	183, 762	8
Crawford	526	130, 974	11
Dane	2, 139	532, 611	4
Dodge	1, 069	266, 181	7
Door	504	125, 496	9
Douglas	727	181, 023	7
Dunn	764	190, 236	11
Eau Claire	856	213, 144	6
Florence	81	(1)	9
Fond du Lac	1, 179	293, 571	6
Forest	234	58, 266	11
Grant	1, 329	330, 921	11
Green	537	133, 713	8
Green Lake	305	75, 945	8
Iowa	627	156, 123	12
Iron	137	34, 113	7
Jackson	608	151, 392	15
Jefferson	842	209, 658	7
Juneau	562	139, 938	12
Kenosha	908	226, 092	4
Kewaunee	387	96, 363	8
La Crosse	1, 002	249, 498	6
Lafayette	480	119. 520	10
Langlade	500	124, 500	9
Lincoln	479	119, 271	9
Manitowoc	895	222, 855	5

[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

WISCONSIN—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Marathon	1, 481	$368, 769	6
Marinette	853	212, 397	9
Marquette	310	77, 190	16
Milwaukee	8, 512	2, 119, 488	4
Monroe	704	175, 296	8
Oconto	753	187, 497	11
Oneida	363	90, 387	6
Outagamie	1, 011	251, 739	4
Ozaukee	287	71, 463	3
Pepin	229	57, 021	12
Pierce	486	121, 014	8
Polk	703	175, 047	11
Portage	786	195, 714	8
Price	500	124, 500	13
Racine	1, 259	313, 491	4
Richland	654	162, 846	13
Rock	1, 265	314, 985	4
Rusk	487	121, 263	11
St. Croix	596	148, 404	8
Sauk	945	235, 305	10
Sawyer	342	85, 158	14
Shawano	997	248, 253	11
Sheboygan	1, 092	271, 908	5
Taylor	599	149, 151	12
Trempealeau	702	174, 798	12
Vernon	1, 025	255, 225	15
Vilas	275	68, 475	12
Walworth	856	213, 144	7
Washburn	369	91, 881	13
Washington	474	118, 026	4
Waukesha	1, 125	280, 125	3
Waupaca	924	230, 076	10
Waushara	572	142, 428	17
Winnebago	1, 111	276, 639	4
Wood	726	180, 774	5
Total	58, 200	14, 471, 631	6

WYOMING

County	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
Albany	359	$96, 930	8
Big Horn	316	85, 320	9
Campbell	85	(1)	6
Carbon	267	72, 090	7
Converse	140	37, 800	8
Crook	141	38, 070	11
Fremont	508	137, 160	7
Goshen	369	99, 630	11
Hot Springs	124	33, 480	7
Johnson	111	29, 970	8
Laramie	547	147, 690	4
Lincoln	204	55, 080	7
Natrona	607	163, 890	5
Niobrara	86	(1)	9

[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE II.—*Estimated Payments to School Districts, by County, Under S. 370*—Continued

WYOMING—Continued

County	Less than $2,000 annual income		Percent of total population, aged 5 to 17
	Population, aged 5 to 17	Amount	
Park	307	$82, 890	6
Platte	196	52, 920	10
Sheridan	392	105, 840	9
Sublette	63	(1)	7
Sweetwater	129	34, 830	3
Teton	43	(1)	6
Uinta	106	28, 620	5
Washakie	207	55, 890	8
Weston	92	(1)	4
Yellowstone National Park (part)	0	(1)	0
Total	5, 399	1, 358, 100	6

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The District	14, 800	$3, 825, 800	10
Total	14, 800	3, 825, 800	10

NATIONAL TOTAL

National total	4, 911, 143	$972, 726, 965	11

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[1] Less than 100—No amount computed.

TABLE III.—*Estimated Federal payments based on children (aged 5 to 17) in families with annual incomes of less than $2,000 and 50 percent of State expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance, Jan. 18, 1965*

	Age 5 to 17 population in families with incomes of less than $2,000	Age 5 to 17 population in low-income families as percent of age 5 to 17 population in State	Estimated Federal payments
United States and outlying areas	5,409,339	12	$1,003,865,942
50 States and the District of Columbia	4,911,143	11	972,726,965
Alabama	226,700	25	31,738,000
Alaska	5,001	9	1,326,472
Arizona	40,000	11	9,100,006
Arkansas	139,702	29	21,095,002
California	227,007	6	60,137,510
Colorado	34,599	8	7,721,560
Connecticut	22,301	4	6,155,076
Delaware	7,899	7	1,966,851
Florida	143,795	13	27,896,230
Georgia	225,699	21	34,517,871
Hawaii	9,476	6	1,904,676
Idaho	13,799	7	2,100,136
Illinois	155,694	7	37,288,765
Indiana	78,904	7	18,424,129
Iowa	71,694	11	16,346,282
Kansas	41,604	8	9,090,592
Kentucky	188,101	24	28,215,150
Louisiana	189,996	21	37,904,234
Maine	20,000	8	3,780,000
Maryland	56,202	7	13,741,401
Massachusetts	50,200	4	11,908,492
Michigan	131,794	7	29,765,556
Minnesota	75,694	9	19,248,386
Mississippi	232,603	37	28,028,704
Missouri	123,903	12	25,957,735
Montana	15,000	8	3,511,907
Nebraska	35,995	11	6,774,304
Nevada	3,297	5	631,040
New Hampshire	6,799	5	1,451,592
New Jersey	63,597	5	17,777,548
New Mexico	37,998	14	8,351,640
New York	213,201	6	75,127,295
North Carolina	303,106	24	48,496,960
North Dakota	23,203	13	4,834,410
Ohio	158,006	7	35,235,338
Oklahoma	84,303	15	14,777,840
Oregon	25,399	6	6,853,177
Pennsylvania	185,197	7	44,890,181
Rhode Island	13,599	7	3,399,750
South Carolina	192,597	28	25,519,125
South Dakota	30,701	17	6,142,156
Tennessee	213,694	23	31,092,525
Texas	386,599	16	74,580,048
Utah	12,696	5	2,373,062
Vermont	7,700	8	1,489,957
Virginia	167,594	17	29,312,850
Washington	37,401	5	9,525,713
West Virginia	103,695	20	15,554,250
Wisconsin	58,200	6	14,471,631
Wyoming	5,399	6	1,358,100
District of Columbia	14,800	10	3,825,800
American Samoa	5,970	77	325,365
Canal Zone	----------	----------	----------
Guam	1,313	7	189,072
Puerto Rico	487,999	60	30,000,000
Virgin Islands	2,974	30	624,540

TITLE I.—ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

TABLE IV.—*Estimated distribution of Federal amounts to counties in which the 50 largest cities in the United States are located, fiscal year 1966*

County, State, and city	Rank of city	County age 5 to 17 population in low-income families	County age 5 to 17 population in low-income families as percent of State age 5 to 17 population	Estimated Federal amount
Total	----------	913,433	----------	$218,054,952
Bronx, N.Y. (New York City)	1	21,030	8	7,413,075
New York, N.Y. (New York City)		31,729	12	11,184,473
Kings, N.Y. (New York City)		41,275	8	14,549,438
Queens, N.Y. (New York City)		15,718	4	5,540,596
Richmond, N.Y. (New York City)		1,862	3	656,356
Cook County, Ill. (Chicago)	2	57,054	5	13,664,433
Los Angeles County, Calif.:				
(Los Angeles)	3	----------	----------	----------
(Long Beach)	35	80,545	6	21,344,425
Philadelphia County, Pa. (Philadelphia)	4	33,494	8	8,122,296
Wayne County, Mich. (Detroit)	5	45,587	7	10,302,662
Baltimore City, Md.	6	20,902	10	5,110,540
Harris County, Tex. (Houston)	7	30,182	10	5,840,218
Cuyahoga County, Ohio (Cleveland)	8	20,308	5	4,528,684
District of Columbia (Washington)	9	14,800	10	3,825,800
St. Louis City, Mo.	10	16,119	11	3,376,931
Milwaukee County, Wis. (Milwaukee)	11	8,512	4	2,119,480
San Francisco County, Calif. (San Francisco)	12	10,127	8	2,683,655
Suffolk County, Mass. (Boston)	13	10,048	6	2,386,400
Dallas County, Tex. (Dallas)	14	20,540	9	3,974,491
Orleans Parish, La. (New Orleans)	15	26,093	18	5,193,584
Allegheny County, Pa. (Pittsburgh)	16	22,087	6	5,356,098
Bexar County, Tex. (San Antonio)	17	21,461	12	4,152,704
San Diego County, Calif. (San Diego)	18	15,958	7	4,228,870
King County, Wash., (Seattle)	19	8,668	4	2,232,011
Erie County, N.Y., (Buffalo)	20	12,432	5	4,382,280
Hamilton County, Ohio (Cincinnati)	21	13,509	7	3,012,507
Shelby County, Tenn., (Memphis)	22	23,381	15	3,401,936
Denver County, Colo., (Denver)	23	8,210	8	1,888,300
De Kalb County, Ga.	----------	4,796	8	733,788
Fulton County, Ga., (Atlanta)	24	20,026	15	3,063,978
Hennepin County, Minn. (Minneapolis)	25	8,248	4	2,099,117
Marion County, Ind. (Indianapolis)	26	8,130	5	1,898,355
Jackson County, Mo. (Kansas City)	27	9,536	7	1,997,793
Franklin County, Ohio (Columbus)	28	9,227	6	2,057,621
Maricopa County, Ariz. (Phoenix)	29	17,907	10	4,073,843
Essex County, N.J. (Newark)	30	11,318	6	3,214,312
Jefferson County, Ky. (Louisville)	31	15,122	10	2,268,300
Multnomah County, Oreg. (Portland)	32	6,291	5	1,726,880
Alameda County, Calif. (Oakland)	33	13,399	7	3,550,735
Tarrant County, Tex. (Forth Worth)	34	13,584	10	2,628,504
Jefferson County, Ala. (Birmingham)	36	27,772	17	3,888,080
Oklahoma County, Okla. (Oklahoma City)	37	8,440	8	1,481,221
Monroe County, N.Y. (Rochester)	38	5,463	4	1,925,708
Lucas County, Ohio (Toledo)	39	6,526	6	1,455,298
Ramsey County, Minn. (St. Paul)	40	4,016	4	1,022,073
Norfolk City, Va.	41	14,147	21	2,475,725
Douglas County, Nebr. (Omaha)	42	3,851	5	741,318
Honolulu County, Hawaii (Honolulu)	43	6,943	5	1,395,543
Dade County, Fla. (Miami)	44	22,519	11	4,368,686
Summit County, Ohio (Akron)	45	5,784	5	1,289,832
El Paso County, Tex. (El Paso)	46	7,054	8	1,364,950
Hudson County, N.J. (Jersey City)	47	6,936	6	1,969,824
Hillsborough County, Fla. (Tampa)	48	11,520	12	2,234,880
Montgomery County, Ohio (Dayton)	49	6,757	5	1,506,811
Tulsa County, Okla. (Tulsa)	50	6,550	8	1,149,526

NOTE.—The county listed includes the city (cities) shown in parenthesis.

Distribution based on the estimated county age 5 to 17 population in families with income of less than $2,000 per annum and 50 percent State current expenditure per average daily attendance.

POSSIBLE PROGRAMS FOR EDUCATIONALLY DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN SUGGESTED BY LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS IN SELECTED STATES

Educational personnel:
- Inservice training for teachers.
- Additional teaching personnel to reduce class size.
- Teacher aids and instructional secretaries.
- Supervisory personnel and full-time specialists for improvement of instruction and to provide related pupil services.
- Team tutoring.
- Provide trained, paid leaders for science youth clubs and educational clubs.
- Exchange programs for teachers and inservice teacher training.
- College-based institutes for training teachers in special skills.
- Employment of consultants for improvement of program.
- Program to train teacher aids.

Curriculums:
- Supplementary instructional materials.
- Curriculum materials center for disadvantaged children.
- Classes for talented elementary students.
- Special classes for disturbed and socially maladjusted children.
- Preschool training programs.
- Remedial programs—especially reading and mathematics.
- Education in family living and home management.
- Enrichment programs such as story hours for grades 1, 2, and 3 on Saturday mornings and during summer.
- Ungraded primary grades.
- Programed instruction.
- English programs for non-English-speaking children.
- Special audiovisuals for disadvantaged.

Related educational services:
- Program for the early identification and prevention of dropouts.
- Increased guidance services.
- Guidance programs for pupils and families.
- School-job coordinators.
- Home and school visitors and/or social workers.
- Early identification of gifted among disadvantaged.
- Area guidance centers.

Financial and other assistance to individuals:
- Supplemental health and food services.
- School health, psychiatric, and psychological services.
- Provision of clothing, shoes, and books where necessary.
- Financial assistance to needy high school pupils.

Equipment:
- Special laboratories.
- School plant improvements—elementary school science laboratories, libraries, kitchens, and cafeterias.
- Equip elementary classrooms for television and radio instruction.
- Purchase of musical recordings of classical nature, and recordings of poems and addresses.
- Mobile learning centers.

Summer programs and physical education and recreation:
- Educational camps.
- College coaching classes.
- Expansion of recreation to include physical education, health, and hygiene.
- Arts and crafts programs during summer vacation.
- Summer school and day camp.
- Summer programs for development of language skills growing out of activities.
- Community centers for organized recreation, hobbies, and special interests.
- Full-day summer school.
- Shop and library facilities available after regular school hours.
- Informal play group program with young children.
- Sports and other activities designed to improve physical fitness and develop sportsmanship.

Vocational or occupational:
- Occupational training classes.
- Work experience programs.
- On-the-job training for high school students.
- Program for unemployed, out-of-school youth, between the ages of 16 and 21.
- Extended operation of youth organizations—future farmers, business leaders, homemakers, nurses, etc.

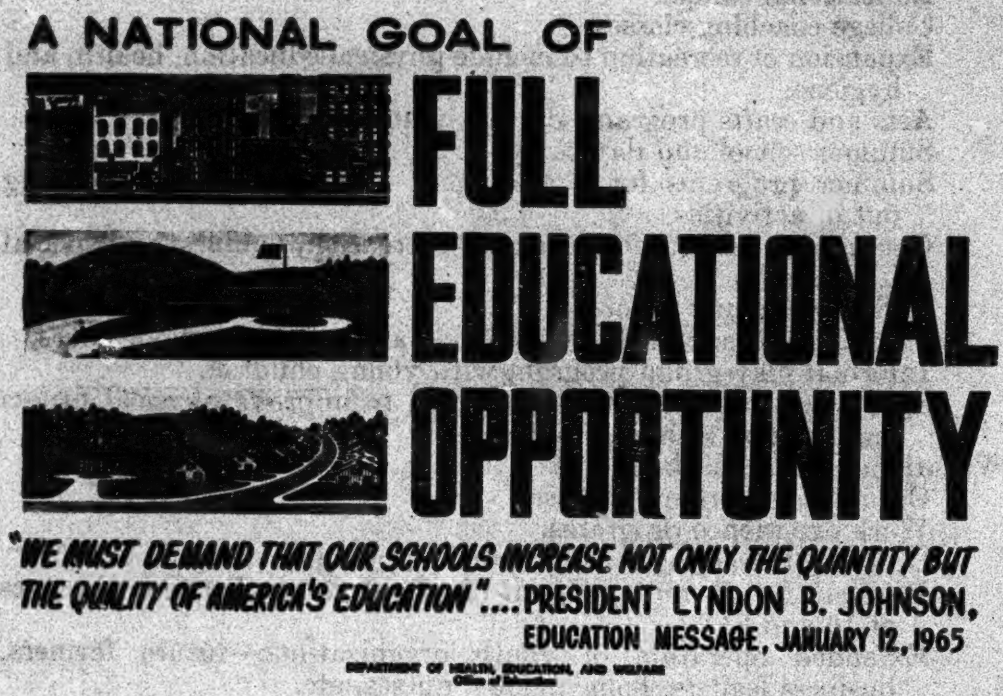
Libraries and cultural enrichment:
- Field trips for cultural and educational development.
- Expansion of libraries in major disciplines.
- Scheduling of concerts, dramas, and lectures; mobile art exhibits and libraries.
- Saturday morning special opportunity classes.
- Bookmobiles--home oriented.

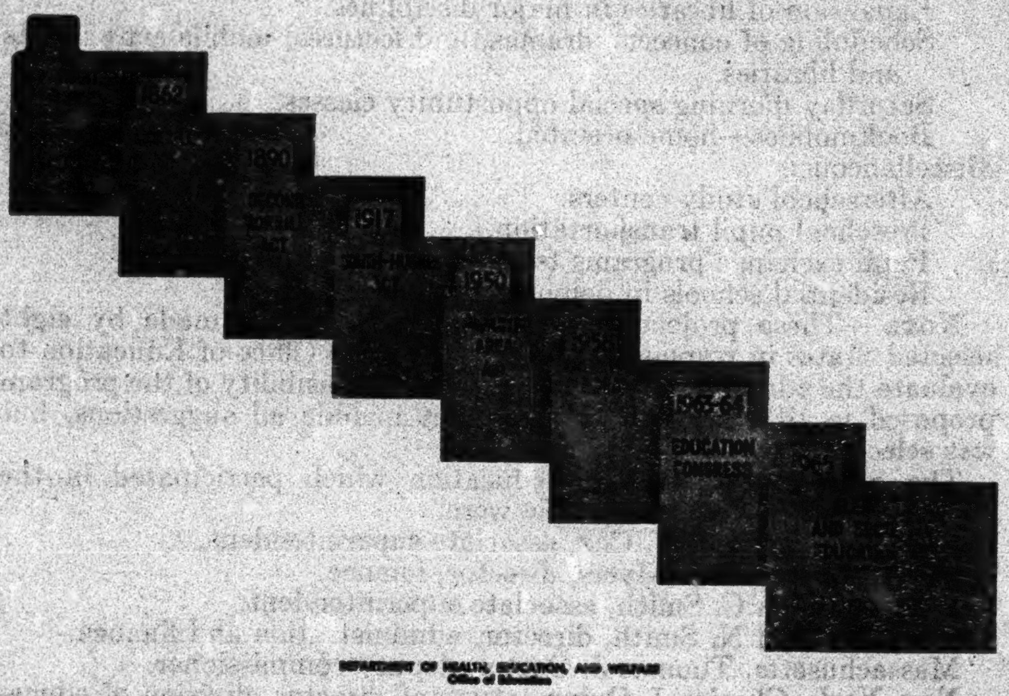
Miscellaneous:
- Afterschool study centers.
- Preschool pupil transportation.
- Pupil exchange programs (semester, year, summer).
- Residential schools in demonstration areas.

NOTE.—These projects were taken from reports made by eight selected States in response to a request by the Office of Education to evaluate the administrative and educational feasibility of the program proposed in title I. The list does not include all suggestions, but was selected to avoid duplications.

The State departments of education which participated in the analysis and their contact people were:

California, Ronald W. Cox, associate superintendent.
Florida, Herman O. Myers, director, finance.
Georgia, Allen C. Smith, associate superintendent.
Iowa, Richard N. Smith, director, administration and finance.
Massachusetts, Thomas J. Curtin, deputy commissioner.
New York, Charles J. Quinn, assistant director, division of educational finance.
Oregon, Laurence E. Marschat, director, school finance.
Pennsylvania, Carl D. Morneweck, director, research.


A NATIONAL GOAL OF
FULL
EDUCATIONAL
OPPORTUNITY
"WE MUST DEMAND THAT OUR SCHOOLS INCREASE NOT ONLY THE QUANTITY BUT THE QUALITY OF AMERICA'S EDUCATION"....PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON, EDUCATION MESSAGE, JANUARY 12, 1965
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education


1890
1917
1950
1963-64
EDUCATION CONGRESS
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education

"ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965"

TITLE I	– ~~EDUCATION OF CHILDREN~~ OF LOW INCOME FAMILIES	$1,000,000,000
TITLE II	– SCHOOL LIBRARY RESOURCES AND INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS	100,000,000
TITLE III	– SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATIONAL CENTERS AND SERVICES	100,000,000
TITLE IV	– EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING; COOPERATIVE RESEARCH ACT	45,000,000
TITLE V	– STATE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION	10,000,000
	TOTAL	$1,255,000,000

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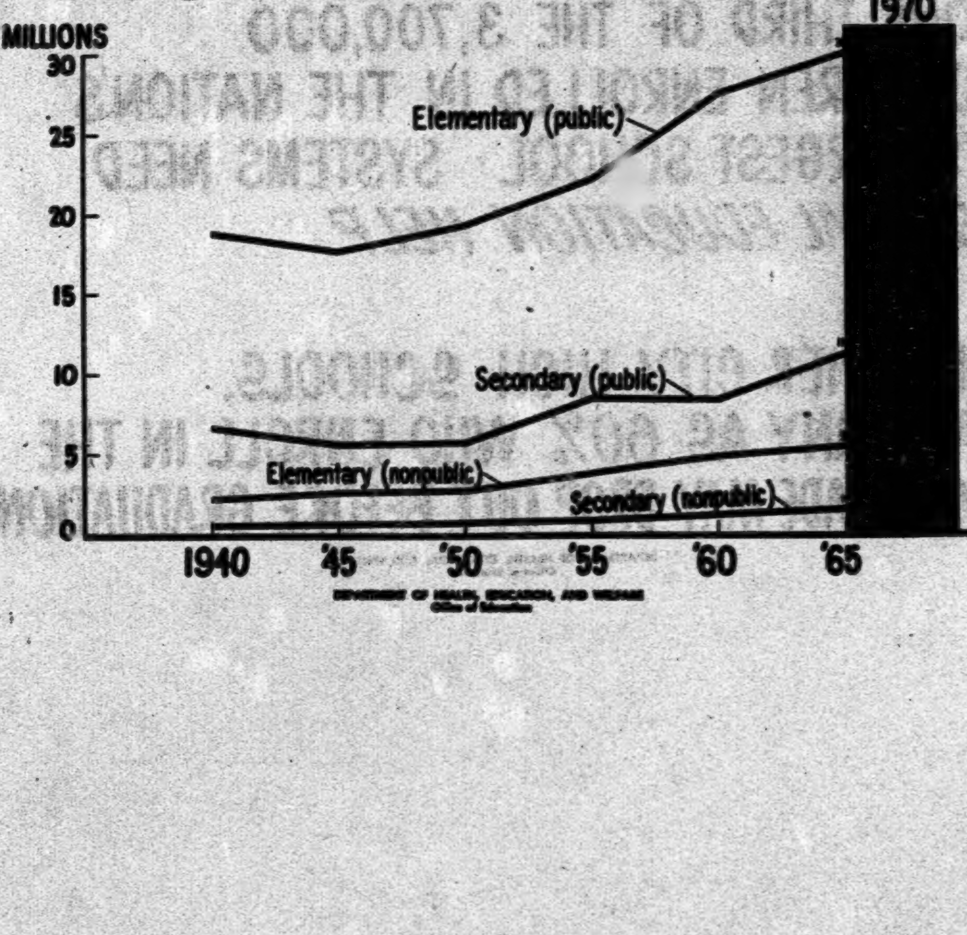
THE ENROLLMENT EXPLOSION



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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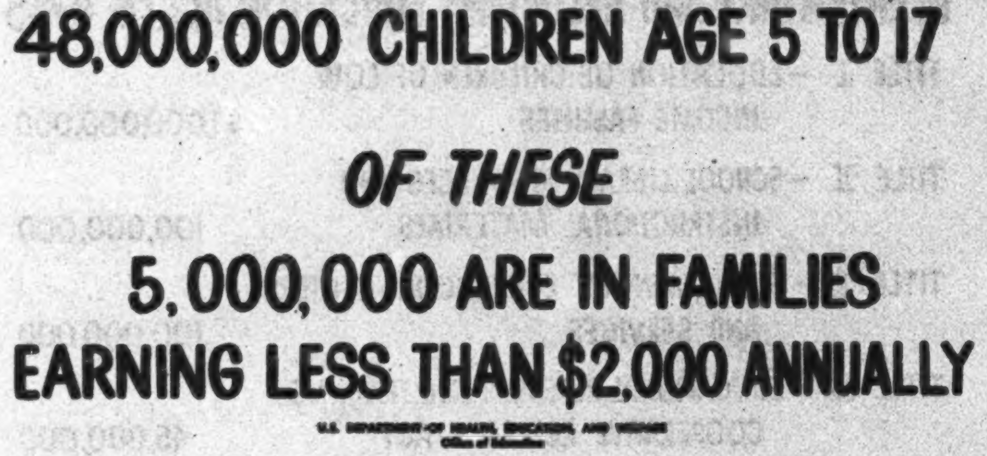
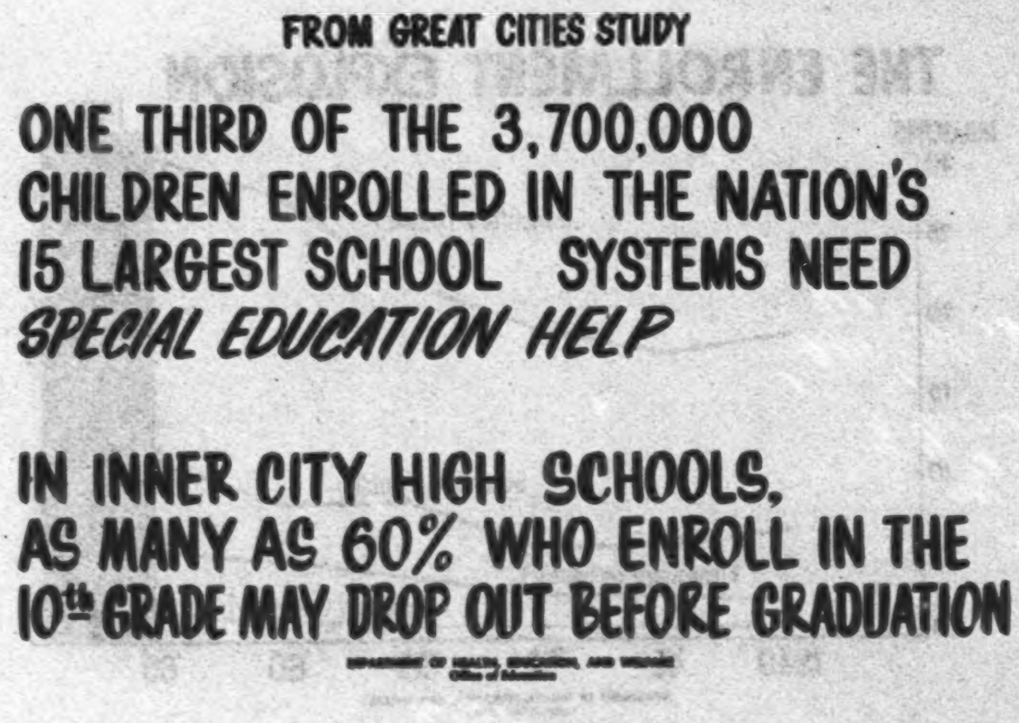


48,000,000 CHILDREN AGE 5 TO 17

OF THESE

5,000,000 ARE IN FAMILIES
EARNING LESS THAN $2,000 ANNUALLY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education



FROM GREAT CITIES STUDY

ONE THIRD OF THE 3,700,000
CHILDREN ENROLLED IN THE NATION'S
15 LARGEST SCHOOL SYSTEMS NEED
SPECIAL EDUCATION HELP

IN INNER CITY HIGH SCHOOLS,
AS MANY AS 60% WHO ENROLL IN THE
10th GRADE MAY DROP OUT BEFORE GRADUATION

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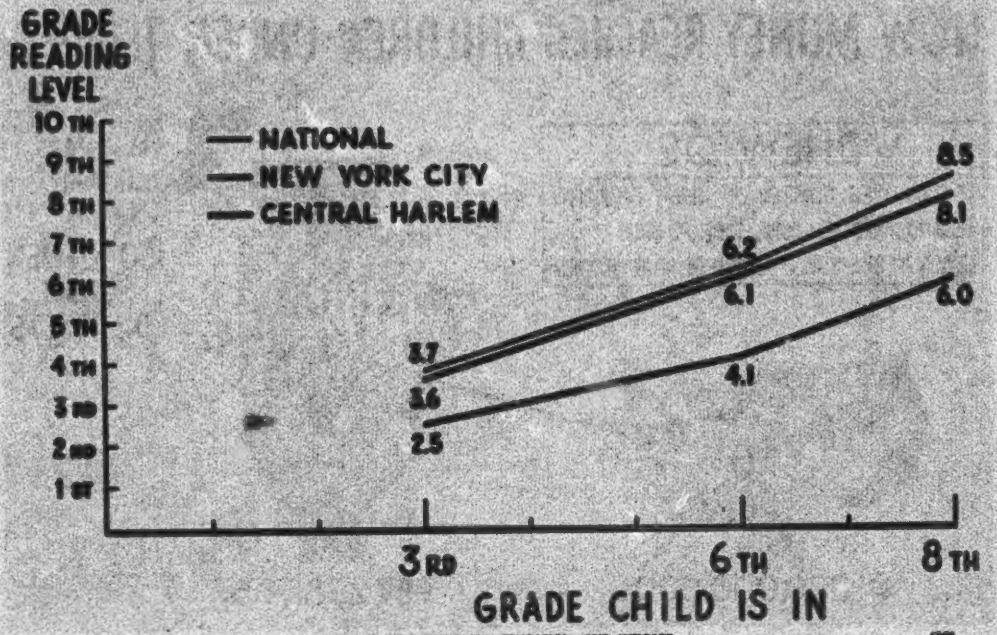
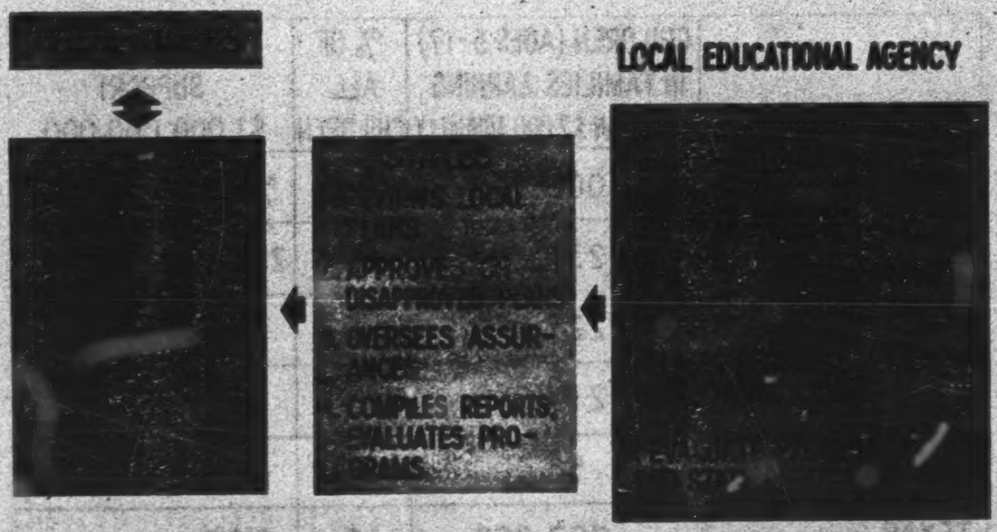
READING COMPREHENSION



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE (19)
Office of Education


LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY
LOCAL
APPROVES
DISAPPROVES
OVERSEES ASSURANCES
COMPILES REPORTS, EVALUATES PROGRAMS

THE FLOW OF TITLE I INFORMATION

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education

	CHILDREN (AGES 5-17) IN FAMILIES EARNING LESS THAN $2,000 ANNUALLY	% OF ALL CHILDREN	PROPOSED SUPPORT $1,000,000,000
USA	5,000,000	11	% OF SCHOOL BUDGET
MISSISSIPPI	233,000	37	22.4% ($28,000,000)
CALIFORNIA	227,000	6	3.0% ($60,000,000)
NEW YORK	213,000	6	3.8% ($75,000,000)
MARYLAND	56,000	7	4.3% ($14,000,000)
TEXAS	387,000	16	9.0% ($75,000,000)
ILLINOIS	156,000	7	4.1% ($37,000,000)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education

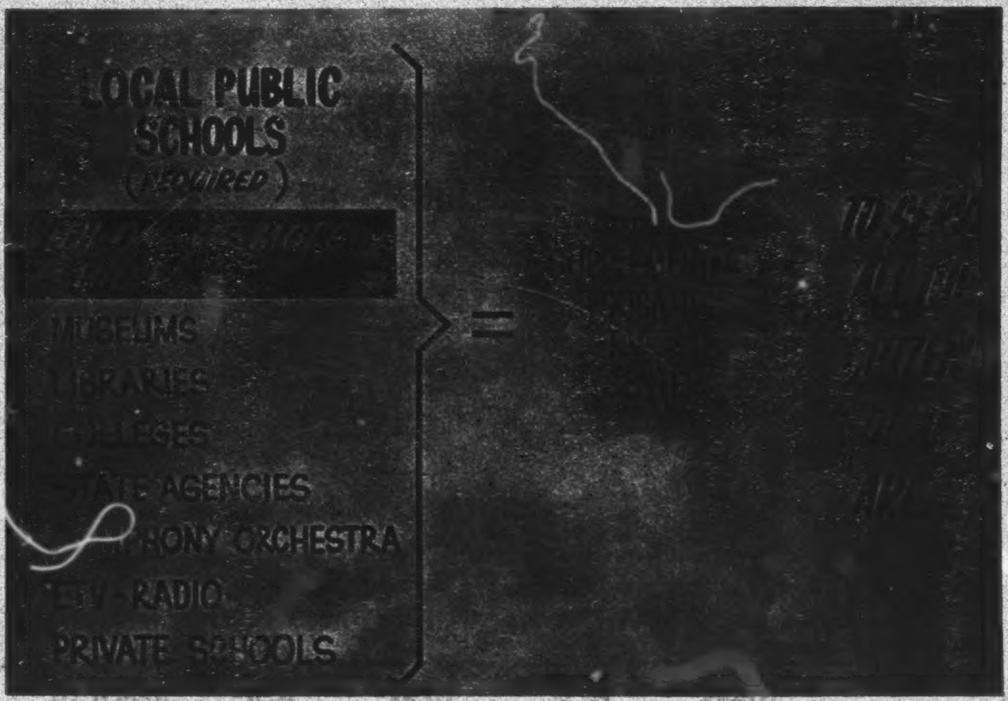
69 PERCENT OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS DO NOT HAVE LIBRARIES

56 PERCENT OF NONPUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS DO NOT HAVE LIBRARIES

9,850,000 PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN DO NOT HAVE SCHOOL LIBRARY SERVICES

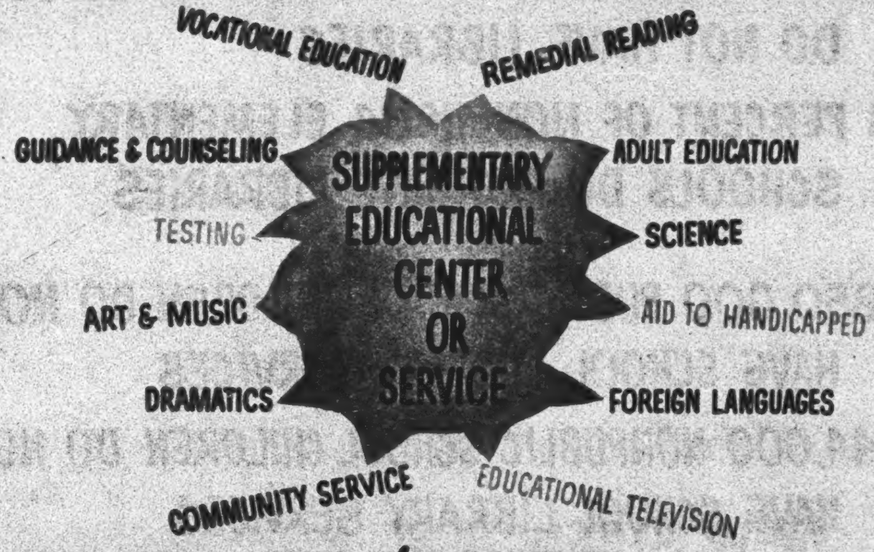
1,744,000 NONPUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN DO NOT HAVE SCHOOL LIBRARY SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education


LOCAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS
(REQUIRED)
MUSEUMS
LIBRARIES
COLLEGES
STATE AGENCIES
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
ETV-RADIO
PRIVATE SCHOOLS
=

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education

WHAT IS "SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE"?

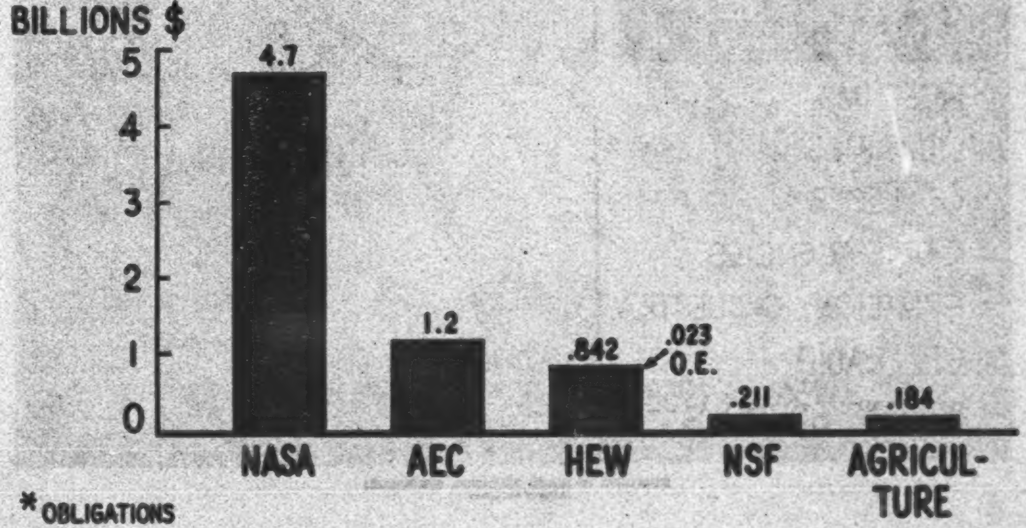

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
REMEDIAL READING
GUIDANCE & COUNSELING
ADULT EDUCATION
SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATIONAL CENTER OR SERVICE
TESTING
SCIENCE
ART & MUSIC
AID TO HANDICAPPED
DRAMATICS
FOREIGN LANGUAGES
COMMUNITY SERVICE
EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

IT ADDS QUANTITY *and* QUALITY TO LOCAL EFFORT

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education

1964 FEDERAL FUNDS* FOR R&D

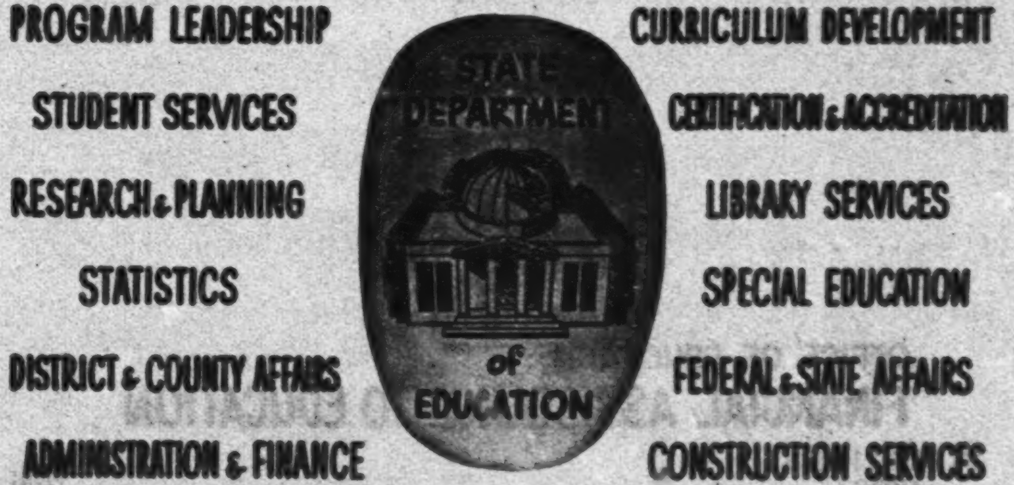
15.3 BILLIONS



*OBLIGATIONS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education

(1)

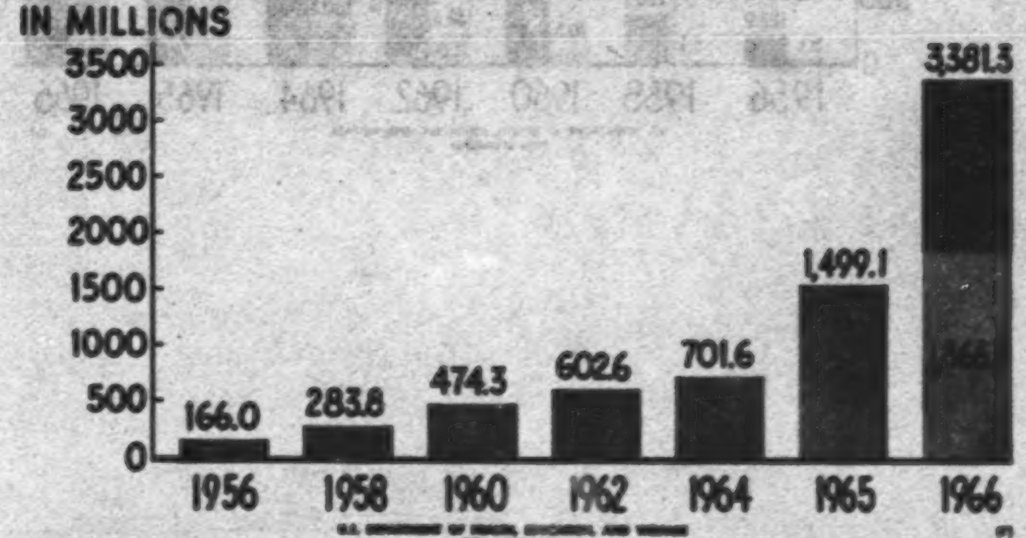


PROGRAM LEADERSHIP
STUDENT SERVICES
RESEARCH & PLANNING
STATISTICS
DISTRICT & COUNTY AFFAIRS
ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

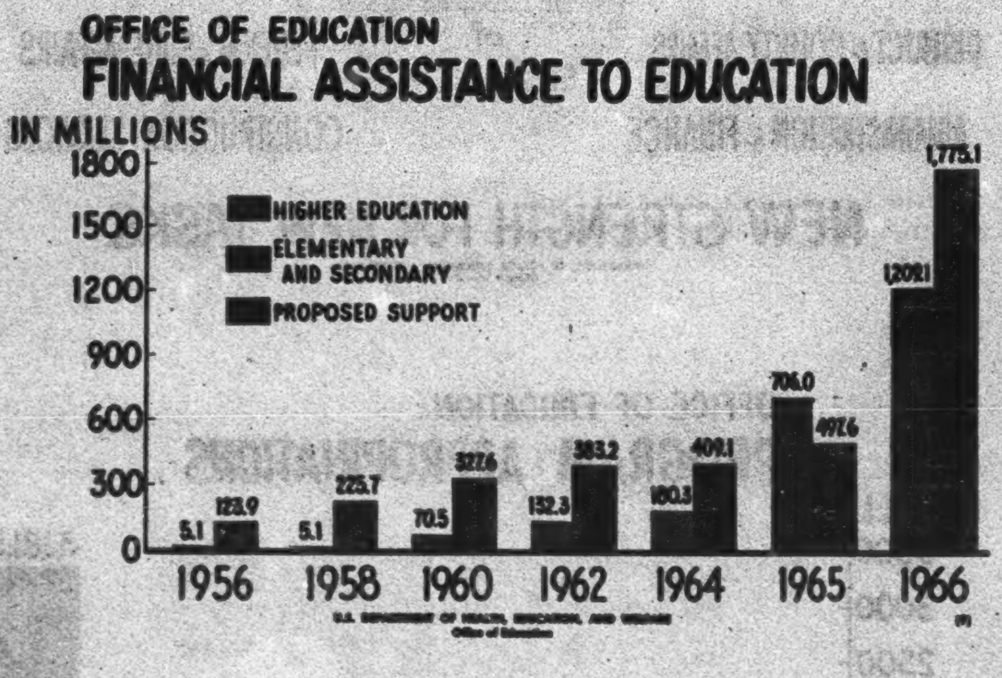
CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT
CERTIFICATION & ACCREDITATION
LIBRARY SERVICES
SPECIAL EDUCATION
FEDERAL & STATE AFFAIRS
CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

NEW STRENGTH FOR NEW TASKS

OFFICE OF EDUCATION PROGRAM APPROPRIATIONS



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1. Short title

This section provides that the act may be cited as the "Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965."

Following section 1, the bill consists of these six titles:

Title I—Financial Assistance to Local Educational Agencies for the Education of Children of Low-income Families.
Title II—School Library Resources and Instructional Materials.
Title III—Supplementary Educational Centers and Services.
Title IV—Educational Research and Training.
Title V—Grants to Strengthen State Departments of Education.
Title VI—General Provisions.

TITLE I—FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES FOR THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

Title I amends the act of September 30, 1950, Public Law 81–874, as amended, so as to divide that act into three titles: (1) Title I, consisting of present sections 1–6, (2) title II, consisting of new sections 201–212, and (3) title III, consisting of present sections 7, 8, and 9 renumbered as sections 301, 302, and 303.

Section 2. New title II

Section 2 adds a new title II, "Financial Assistance to Local Educational Agencies for the Education of Children of Low-income Families," to the act of September 30, 1950, Public Law 81–874, as amended.

Declaration of policy (sec. 201)

Section 201 provides that, in recognition of the special educational needs of children from low-income families and the impact of such families on the ability of local educational agencies to support adequate educational programs, it is the policy of the United States to provide financial assistance (including assistance for construction) to local educational agencies serving areas with concentrations of children from low-income families.

Kinds and duration of grants (sec. 202)

Section 202 provides for payments to be made to State educational agencies for basic grants to local educational agencies in the period July 1, 1965, to June 30, 1968. It also provides for payments for special incentive grants to local educational agencies in the period July 1, 1966, to June 30, 1968.

Basic grants—amounts and eligibility (sec. 203)

Subsection (a) provides that, where satisfactory data for the purpose are available from the Department of Commerce (i.e., census data on a school district basis for each local educational agency in a county), the maximum basic grant which a local educational agency may receive for any fiscal year is an amount equal to the Federal percentage (50 percent for fiscal year 1966 and such percentage as may be determined by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for fiscal years 1967 and 1968) of the average pupil expenditure in the State multiplied by the number of children in the school district of the agency who are between the ages of 5 and 17 and come from families with less than the low-income factor annual income ($2,000 for fiscal year 1966 and such annual income as may be determined by the Secretary for fiscal years 1967 and 1968). In cases where census data are not so available on a school district basis, the maximum amount which a local educational agency may receive is to be determined by applying the formula described in the previous sentence on a county (where no school district crosses the county line) or a multicounty (where school district crosses county lines) basis, after which the State will allocate the amount thereby derived among school districts within a county or counties on the basis of criteria prescribed by the Commissioner for the purpose of making funds available on an equitable basis. For fiscal year 1966, the maximum amount which any local educational agency may receive cannot exceed 30 percent of the agency's budget for current expenditures for the year.

Subsection (b) sets forth the minimum number of children aged 5 to 17 and from low-income families that a school district, or a county, must have in order to be eligible for a grant under title II. Where satisfactory census data are available on a school district basis for every district in a county, no local educational agency will be entitled to receive any payment under this title for a fiscal year unless the number of children in its school district who are between the ages of 5 and 17 and who come from families of less than the low-income factor annual income either is 100 or more, or equals at least 3 percent of the children aged 5 to 17 in the district served by the agency and is no less than 10. Where census data are not available on a school district basis for every district in a county, the county must have at least 100 low-income children, except that in those cases in which a school district cuts across and is not conterminous with county lines, the eligibility requirement for the school districts in the counties involved will be determined by regulation.

Special incentive grants (sec. 204)

Section 204 provides for special incentive grants in addition to the basic grants. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, an eligible local educational agency would receive a special incentive grant equal to not more than the amount by which its current expenditures (as defined in the present Public Law 81–874) for fiscal year 1966 exceed 105 percent of its current expenditures for fiscal year 1965. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, an eligible local educational agency would receive a special incentive grant equal to not more than the amount by which its current expenditures for fiscal year 1967 exceeded 110 percent of its current expenditures for fiscal year 1965.

Application (sec. 205)

Section 205(a) provides that a local educational agency shall be eligible to receive a title II grant only upon application approved by the appropriate State educational agency. Before approving an application, the State agency would have to find: (1) That the payments will be used for projects and programs which meet the special educational needs of educationally deprived children in school attendance areas having high concentrations of children from low-income families and which are of sufficient size, scope, and quality to give reasonable promise of substantial progress toward meeting those needs, (2) that the local agency has made provision for including special educational services and arrangements for children who do not attend public school full time, (3) that any project for construction of school facilities will not be inconsistent with overall State construction plans and will accord with the labor standards provided for in section 209, (4) that effective procedures for periodic evaluations of the programs will be adopted, (5) that the local agency will make an annual report and such other reports as are required to the State educational agency, and (6) if there is a community action program approved under the Economic Opportunity Act in the area served by the local agency, that the proposed programs and projects have been developed in cooperation with the agency responsible for the community action program.

Assurances from States (sec. 206)

Section 206(a) would require a State which desires to participate in the program under the title to submit, through its State educational agency, an application providing satisfactory assurance: (1) That Federal funds will be used only for approved projects which meet the requirements of this title, (2) that necessary fiscal control and fund accounting procedures will be adopted, and (3) that it will make such reports as may be needed by the Commissioner to perform his functions under the title, including reports relating to the financial status and requirements of programs being carried out under the title.

Subsection (b) would require the Commissioner to afford a hearing before disapproving an application.

Payment (sec. 207)

Section 207(a) provides for payment by the Commissioner to each State of the amount which the local educational agencies of that State are eligible to receive under title II and for distribution of such funds by each State educational agency to the eligible local educational agencies whose applications have been approved.

Subsection (b) would authorize the Commissioner of Education to pay each State, for administration of the title, up to 1 percent of the amount of the basic grants paid for that year to the local educational agencies of the State.

Subsection (c) provides that no title II payments may be made for any fiscal year in which the State has taken such payments into consideration in determining the eligibility of any local educational agency for State aid. It also provides that no payments may be made to any local educational agency in any year unless the combined fiscal effort of that agency and of the State with respect to the provision of free public education by that agency for the preceding fiscal year was not less than such combined fiscal effort for fiscal year was not less than such combined fiscal effort for fiscal year 1964.

Adjustments where necessitated by appropriations (sec. 208)

Section 208 provides for adjustment of title II payments if the sums appropriated for fiscal year 1966 are not sufficient to pay the total amounts which all agencies are eligible to receive for such year.

Labor standards (sec. 209)

Section 209 provides for application of Davis-Bacon Act labor standards to construction projects assisted under title II.

Withholding (sec. 210)

Section 210 provides for withholding of title II payments from State or local educational agencies where the Commissioner of Education finds that there has been a failure to comply substantially with the assurances set forth in the application of that State approved under section 206.

Judicial review (sec. 211)

Section 211 provides for judicial review of decisions of the Commissioner of Education disapproving applications submitted under section 206 or withholding payments pursuant to section 210.

Comprehensive study (sec. 212)

Section 212 provides that the Commissioner of Education shall submit to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, for transmission to Congress on or before December 31, 1967, a full report of the operation of title II and his recommendations for changes in the title.

Section 3. Conforming amendments

Section 3 would make conforming amendments, necessitated by the addition of the new title, to the present Public Law 81-874.

Section 4. Definitions

Section 4 would amend the definition of the term "State" in the present Public Law 81-874 to extend the benefits of it and the new title to American Samoa. Since the definitions in the present Public Law 81-874 would apply also to the new title, section 4 amends those definitions to the extent required by the new title, but without changing the meaning of any terms that apply to existing law.

TITLE II—SCHOOL LIBRARY RESOURCES AND INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS

Section 201. Appropriations authorized

Section 201 provides authorization for appropriation of $100 million, for fiscal year 1966, and such sums for fiscal years 1967, 1968, 1969, and 1970 as may be necessary, for making grants for the acquisition of school library resources and instructional materials for use in public and nonprofit private elementary and secondary schools.

Section 202. Allotments to States

Section 202(a) provides for allotment to each State of an amount which bears the same ratio to the amount appropriated pursuant to section 201 as the number of children enrolled in the public and nonprofit private elementary and secondary schools of that State bears to the total number of children so enrolled in all of the States.

Subsection (b) makes provision for reallotment of any part of a State's allotment not required by that State.

Section 203. State plans

Section 203(a) provides that any State desiring to receive grants under this title must submit, to the Commissioner of Education, a State plan that—

(1) Designates a State agency to act as the sole agency for administration of the State plan;

(2) Sets forth a program under which funds paid that State from its section 202 allotment will be expended solely for (A) acquisition of library resources and printed and published instructional materials for use in public and nonprofit private elementary and secondary schools in the State, and (B) administration of the State plan, with the limitation that for fiscal year 1966 the amount used for administration may not exceed 5 percent of the amount paid the State for that year and for any fiscal year thereafter the amount so used may not exceed 3 percent of the amount paid the State for that year;

(3) Provides assurances that only such library resources and instructional materials will be furnished to schools under this title as are approved by a State or local educational authority for use, or as are used, in public elementary or secondary schools of the State;

(4) Sets forth the criteria to be used in allocating library resources and instructional materials provided under this title among the schools of the State, which criteria shall: (A) Take into consideration the relative needs of such schools for such resources and materials and (B) provide assurance that such resources and materials will be provided on an equitable basis for use in nonpublic schools in the State;

(5) Sets forth the criteria to be used in selecting library resources and materials to be provided under this title and for determining the proportions of the State's allotment that will be expended for library resources and for printed and published instructional materials, respectively, and the method by which such resources and materials will be made available for use in the schools of the State;

(6) Sets forth policies and procedures designed to assure that Federal payments made under this title will be used to supplement and increase the level of State, local, and nonprofit private school funds available for library resources and instructional materials and that such payments will not be used to supplant such funds;

(7) Sets forth necessary fiscal control and fund accounting procedures; and

(8) Provides for making such reports as may be needed by the Commissioner to perform his functions under the title.

Subsection (b) would require the Commissioner to afford a hearing before disapproving a State plan.

Section 204. Payments to States

Section 204 provides for payment to each State, from its allotment, of an amount equal to the amount expended by the State in carrying out its State plan. In any State which has no State agency authorized to provide library resources or instructional materials for use in the elementary or secondary schools of the State, the Commissioner of Education is directed to arrange for provision of such resources or materials and to pay therefor from the State's allotment.

Section 205. Administration of State plans

Section 205 provides for notice and hearing prior to disapproval of State plans and for notification of State agencies if they are no longer considered eligible to participate in the program under this title due to failure of the State plan or the administration thereof to comply with the provisions of section 203.

Section 206. Judicial review

Section 206 provides for judicial review of decisions of the Commissioner of Education disapproving State plans submitted under section 203 or revoking eligibility pursuant to section 205.

TITLE III—SUPPLEMENTARY EDUCATIONAL CENTERS AND SERVICES

Section 301. Appropriations authorized

Section 301(a) provides authorization for appropriation of $100 million for fiscal year 1966, and such sums for fiscal years 1967, 1968, 1969, and 1970 as may be necessary, for the provision of supplementary educational centers and services designed to stimulate and assist in providing vitally needed educational services not available in sufficient quantity or quality in elementary and secondary schools, and to stimulate and assist in the development and establishment of exemplary elementary and secondary school educational programs to serve as models for regular school programs.

Section 302. Apportionment among States

Section 302(a) provides that the sums appropriated pursuant to section 301 are to be apportioned as follows:

(1) $50,000 each to American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands;

(2) $200,000 each to the other States, and

(3) of the remainder of the sums appropriated, to each State. (A) an amount which bears the same ratio to 50 percent of the remainder as the number of children aged 5 to 17 in the State bears to the number of such children in all the States, and (B) an amount which bears the same ratio to 50 percent of the remainder as the population of the State bears to the population of all the States. The amount apportioned to any State for fiscal year 1966 is to be available for payments to applicants during that year and during fiscal year 1967.

Subsection (b) makes provision for reapportionment of any part of a State's portion not required by that State.

Section 303. Uses of Federal funds

Section 303 provides that grants under this title may be used for planning and development, and for establishment, maintenance, and operation of programs designed to enrich local elementary and secondary schools and to offer diverse educational experiences to children of varying talents and needs by providing facilities, services, and activities such as: (1) Guidance, counseling, remedial instruction, and school health, psychological, and social work services designed to keep people in school, (2) academic services, vocational guidance, and counseling for adults, (3) exemplary educational programs to stimulate the adoption of improved or new school programs, (4) specialized instruction and equipment relating to subjects not taught in local schools or which can be provided more effectively on a centralized basis, or for persons who are handicapped or of preschool age, (5) modern educational equipment and specially qualified personnel, (6) radio and television programs for educational uses, and (7) special educational services for persons in or from rural areas.

Section 304. Applications for grants and conditions for approval

Section 304(a) provides that a grant for a program of supplementary educational services may be made to a local educational agency or other public or nonprofit private agency, but only if satisfactory assurance is given that in the conduct of such a program there will be representation of, or participation by, a local educational agency and at least one institution of higher education, a State educational agency, or other public or nonprofit private agency or agencies. An application for such a grant must: (1) Provide that the assisted activities and services will be administered by or under the supervision of the supplementary educational services agency, (2) present a program for carrying out the purposes of the title, (3) state policies and procedures that assure that Federal funds will be used to supplement and not to supplant, funds otherwise available to the applicant, (4) provide assurances that upon completion of any facility the construction of which is assisted by grant funds, title to the facility will be in a State or local educational agency, and that the labor standards of section 308 will be complied with, (5) provide for fiscal control and accounting of funds, and (6) provide for making such reports as may be needed by the Commissioner to perform his functions under the title.

Subsection (b) provides that, to be approved, the application must be consistent with criteria established by the Commissioner for achieving an equitable distribution of assistance within each State, which criteria must take into consideration: (1) the size and population of the State, (2) the geographic distribution of the population within the State, (3) the relative needs and financial abilities of persons in different geographic areas and in different population groups within the State, and (4) the relative ability of institutions and agencies within the State to provide the services and activities under consideration. For approval of an application presenting an operational program, the Commissioner must also determine that the program will utilize the best available talents and resources, that it will substantially increase the educational opportunities in the area to be served by the applicant, and that each person in that area will have an opportunity to receive the services and participate in the activities provided.

Subsection (c) provides for the approval of amended applications.

Section 305. Payments

Section 305 provides for payment by the Commissioner to each applicant in each State, from the amount apportioned to that State, of an amount equal to the sums expended by the applicant under the application. It also provides that such payments may be made in installments and in advance or by way of reimbursement.

Section 306. Advisory Committee

Section 306 provides for the establishment of an Advisory Committee on Supplementary Educational Centers and Services for the purpose of advising the Commissioner on action to be taken with regard to applications for title III grants and in preparation of regulations for administration of the title. The Commissioner is also authorized to appoint special advisory and technical experts and consultants to assist in carrying out the functions of the Advisory Committee.

Section 307. Recovery of payments

Section 307 provides for recovery by the United States of Federal funds paid for construction under this title if, within 20 years, the owner of the facility ceases to be a State or local educational agency or the facility ceases to be used for educational and related purposes for which it was constructed.

Section 308. Labor standards

Section 308 provides for application of Davis-Bacon Act labor standards to construction projects assisted under this title.

TITLE IV—EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Title IV would amend the act of July 26, 1954 (20 U.S.C. 331) so as to (1) redesignate section 2 thereof as section 3, (2) insert new sections Nos. 1 and 2, and (3) add new sections Nos. 4, 5, and 6.

Section 401

Section 401 amends the act of July 26, 1954, by redesignating section 2 thereof as section 3 and by amending the material preceding that section to insert the following new sections 1 and 2.

Purpose (sec. 1)

Section 1 provides that the purpose of the act is to enable the Office of Education to accomplish its purposes and perform its duties more effectively.

Educational research and research training (sec. 2)

Section 2(a) authorizes the Commissioner of Education to make grants and contracts for research, surveys, and demonstrations in the field of education and for dissemination of information derived from educational research.

Subsection (b) authorizes the Commissioner to make grants for the provision of training in educational research, including strengthening of training staff and curriculum and establishment of traineeships, internships, fellowships, and personnel exchanges.

Subsection (c) provides that funds available for such grants may be transferred to other Federal agencies for use for purposes for which such funds could be expended by the Commissioner and the Commissioner may accept funds from other Federal agencies for such purposes.

Subsection (d) provides that the Commissioner is required to report annually to Congress on the activities under this act and the recommendations made by research specialists in regard thereto.

Section 402. Conforming amendment

Section 402 provides for the amendment of new section 3 by striking out "this Act" and inserting instead "section 2".

Section 403. Construction of regional facilities for research and related purposes

Section 403 provides for the further amendment of the act of July 26, 1954, by inserting new sections 4, 5, and 6 a the end of the act.

Construction of regional facilities for research and related purposes (sec. 4)

Section 4 provides authorization for appropriation of $100 million in the aggregate over a period of 5 fiscal years beginning with fiscal year 1966 for construction and operation of facilities for research in the field of education. The Commissioner would be authorized to make grants for the construction and operation of facilities which would be of particular value as national or regional resources for research in the field of education. Davis-Bacon Act labor standards would be required to be applied to such construction projects.

Definitions (sec. 5)

Section 5 provides definitions for the terms "State," "State educational agency," "nonprofit," "construction," and "cost of construction."

Short title (sec. 6)

This section provides that the act of July 26, 1954, as amended herein, may be cited as the "Cooperative Research Act."

TITLE V.—GRANTS TO STRENGTHEN STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Section 501. Appropriations authorized

Section 501 provides authorization for appropriation of $10 million for fiscal year 1966, and such sums for fiscal years 1967, 1968, 1969, and 1970 as may be necessary, for the provision of grants to strengthen the leadership resources of State educational agencies and to assist such agencies to establish and improve programs to identify and meet the educational needs of their States.

Section 502. Apportionment among States

Section 502(a) provides that the sums appropriated pursuant to section 501 are to be apportioned as follows:

(1) From 85 percent of the sums appropriated, $50,000 each to Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, and $100,000 each to the other States;

(2) Of the remainder of the 85 percent of the sums appropriated, to each State such amount as the number of public school pupils in the State bears to the number of public school pupils in all the States; and

(3) Fifteen percent of the sums appropriated to be used for grants, made pursuant to section 505, for experimental projects for developing State leadership or for the establishment of special services.

Subsection (b) makes provision for reapportionment of any part of a State's portion not required by that State, and for the transfer to another State, upon the request of a State, of a part of the amount apportioned to that State for the purpose of meeting a part of the Federal share (as defined in section 503) of the programs or activities under an approved application of the other State.

Section 503. Grants from apportioned funds

Section 503(a) provides for grants to any State educational agency equal to the Federal share of expenditures incurred by such agency for planning and undertaking activities such as: (1) Educational planning on a statewide basis, (2) obtaining and handling of State and local educational data, (3) disseminating information relating to education in the State, (4) conducting, sponsoring, or cooperating in educational research programs and projects, (5) publishing and distributing curricular materials, (6) improving the quality of teacher preparation, (7) preparing studies on the financing of public education in the State, (8) undertaking statewide programs to measure pupils' educational achievement, (9) developing the competency of individuals who serve State or local educational agencies and provide leadership, administrative, or specialist services throughout the State or throughout the area served by a local educational agency, and (10) providing local educational agencies and the schools of those agencies with consultative and technical assistance and with services relating to academic subjects and to such aspects of education as education of handicapped, school building design and utilization, school social work, transportation, and educational administrative procedures.

Subsection (b) provides that for the purposes of section 503, Federal share is defined: (1) As 66 percent for Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, and (2) for other States, as 100 percent less the State percentage (which is that percentage that bears the same ratio to 50 percent as the per capita income of that State bears to the per capita income of all States), except that such share may in no case be more than 66 percent or less than 50 percent.

Section 504. Approval of applications for grants from apportioned funds

An application for a grant under section 503 may be approved only if the Commissioner of Education finds: (1) That each proposal meets the requirements of section 503 and will make a significant contribution to strengthen the leadership resources of the applicant or its ability to participate effectively in meeting the educational needs of the State; (2) that the application is supported by adequate assurances that Federal funds will be used to supplement and increase, and not to supplant, funds otherwise available to the applicant; (3) that the application provides adequate procedures for fiscal control and accounting of funds; and (4) that the application provides for making reports to the Commissioner and for keeping and affording access to records the Commissioner requires to be kept.

Section 505. Special project grants

Section 505 provides that 15 percent of the sums appropriated under section 501 are to be used by the Commissioner to make grants to State educational agencies for experimental projects for developing State leadership or for the establishment of special services which are likely to make a substantial contribution to the solution of problems common to State educational agencies of all or several States.

Section 506. Payments

Section 506 provides that payments pursuant to grants under this title may be made in installments, in advance, or by way of reimbursement, with necessary adjustments on account of overpayments or underpayments.

Section 507. Interchange of personnel with States

Section 507(b) authorizes the Commissioner to arrange for assignment, for a period of up to 2 years, of officers and employees of any State (defined in subsection (a) to include any State educational agency, except a local education agency) to the Office of Education and officers and employees of the Office of Education to any State.

Subsection (c) provides that during such an assignment, Office of Education officers and employees are to be considered on detail to a regular work assignment in the Office or on leave without pay from their positions in the Office. Persons considered to be detailed to a regular work assignment are to remain as officers or employees of the Office for all purposes, except that supervision of their duties during the period of detail is to be arranged by agreement between the Office and the State involved. Persons on leave without pay status may receive supplemental salary payments and provision is made for continuation of their Federal life insurance, health, and civil service benefits.

Subsection (d) provides that assignment of any officer or employee of the Office to a State may be made with or without reimbursement by the State for his compensation, his travel and transportation expenses, and allowances paid him during the period of assignment.

Subsection (e) provides that appropriations to the Office are made available for the expenses of traveling and moving to posts of assignment.

Subsection (f) provides that a State officer or employee assigned to the Office of Education may be given an appointment (without regard to the civil service laws) in the Office, or he may be considered to be on detail to the Office, for the period of his assignment there. While they are to be paid in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, State officers or employees appointed to the Office are not to be considered officers or employees of the Office for purposes of civil service retirement benefits, Federal life insurance benefits, or (unless their appointment results in loss of coverage under a State health benefits plan) Federal employees health benefits. State officers or employees assigned to the Office without appointment are not to be considered officers or employees of the Office except as provided in subsection (g), nor are they to be paid a salary by the Office during the period of their assignment. The supervision of the duties of such persons during the assignment may be governed by agreement between the Commissioner and the State involved.

Subsection (g) provides that such State officers or employees shall be subject to 18 U.S.C. 203, 205, 207, 208, and 209, and shall be treated as employees for purposes of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

Subsection (h) provides that appropriations of the Office of Education are made available for the payment of travel expenses of persons assigned to the Office under an arrangement made pursuant to this section.

Subsection (i) provides that all arrangements under this section are to be made in accordance with regulations of the Commissioner.

Section 508. Administration of State plans

Section 508 provides for notice and hearing prior to a finding that a State plan or the administration thereof fails to comply with the requirements of the title.

Section 509. Judicial review

Section 509 provides for judicial review of decisions of the Commissioner of Education under this title.

Section 510. Periodic review of program and laws

Section 510 provides for the appointment of an Advisory Council on State Departments of Education for the purposes of reviewing the administration of the programs undertaken pursuant to this title, making recommendations for improvement of such administration, reviewing the status of and making recommendations with respect to such programs and this title, and reviewing the status of and making recommendations with respect to other acts under which funds are appropriated to assist State educational agencies to administer Federal programs relating to education. The Council is to consist of persons familiar with the educational needs of the Nation and with the administration of State and local educational programs, and representatives of the general public. The Council is required to report its findings and recommendations to the Secretary not later than March 31, 1969, after which date the Council is to cease. Such report, plus the Secretary's comments and recommendations, shall be transmitted to the President and to Congress.

The Secretary is also directed to appoint and reappoint, at intervals of not more than 5 years, an Advisory Council on State Departments of Education which is to have the same functions and to be constituted in the same manner as the Advisory Council on State Departments of Education. Each such Council is directed to report its findings and recommendations not later than March 31 of the second year after the year in which it is appointed, after which date such Council shall cease.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 601. Definitions

This section provides definitions for the following terms, as used in titles II, III, and V of this act: Commissioner, construction, elementary school, equipment, institution of higher education, local educational agency, nonprofit, secondary school, Secretary, State, and State educational agency.

Section 602. Advisory councils

Section 602 provides for the appointment of advisory councils to advise and consult with the Commissioner of Education with respect to carrying out his functions under this or any other act.

Section 603. Federal administration

Section 603 authorizes the Commissioner to delegate his functions under this act, except the making of regulations, to any officer or employee of the Office of Education, and authorizes the Commissioner to utilize the services and facilities of any agency of the Federal Government and of any other public or nonprofit agency or institution in administering the provisions of this act or any act amended by this act.

Section 604. Federal control of education prohibited

Section 604 prohibits interference by any U.S. department, agency, officer, or employee with the curriculum, program of instruction, administration, or personnel of any educational institution or school system or with the selection of library resources or instructional materials by any educational institution or school system.

Section 605. Limitation on payments under this title

Section 605 provides that this act shall not be construed to authorize the expenditure of Federal funds for religious worship or instruction.

[U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Washington, D.C.—Revised November 1964]

A COMPILATION OF PUBLIC LAW 874, EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS, AS AMENDED

(20 U.S.C. 236–245)[1]

AN ACT To provide financial assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activities, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SECTION 1. In recognition of the responsibility of the United States for the impact which certain Federal activities have on the local educational agencies in the area in which such activities are carried on, the Congress hereby declares it to be the policy of the United States to provide financial assistance (as set forth in the following sections of this Act) for those local educational agencies upon which the United States has placed financial burdens by reason of the fact that—

(1) the revenues available to such agencies from local sources have been reduced as the result of the acquisition of real property by the United States; or

(2) such agencies provide education for children residing on Federal property; or

(3) such agencies provide education for children whose parents are employed on Federal property; or

(4) there has been a sudden and substantial increase in school attendance as the result of Federal activities.

FEDERAL ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY

SEC. 2. (a) Where the Commissioner, after consultation with any local educational agency and with the appropriate State educational agency, determines for any fiscal year ending prior to July 1, 1966—

(1) that the United States owns Federal property in the school district of such local educational agency, and that such property (A) has been acquired by the United States since 1938, (B) was not acquired by exchange for other Federal property in the school district which the United States owned before 1939, and (C) had an assessed value (determined as of the time or times when so acquired) aggregating 10 per centum or more of the assessed value of all real property in the school district (similarly determined as of the time or times when such Federal property was so acquired); and

(2) that such acquisition has placed a substantial and continuing financial burden on such agency; and

(3) that such agency is not being substantially compensated for the loss in revenue resulting from such acquisition by (A) other Federal payments with respect to the property so acquired, or (B) increases in revenue accruing to the agency from the carrying on of Federal activities with respect to the property so acquired,

then the local educational agency shall be entitled to receive for such fiscal year such amount as, in the judgment of the Commissioner, is equal to the continuing

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[1] Prepared by the U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for use of its staff and interested applicants.

Public Law 874 (81st Cong.) approved Sept. 30, 1950, has been amended by the 83d Cong. by Public Law 170, approved July 31, 1953; Public Law 248, approved Aug. 8, 1953; Public Law 732, approved Aug. 31, 1954; by the 84th Cong. by Public Law 204, approved Aug. 1, 1955; Public Law 221, approved Aug. 4, 1955; Public Law 382, approved Aug. 12, 1955; Public Law 896, approved Aug. 1, 1956; Public Law 949, approved Aug. 4, 1956; by the 85th Cong. by Public Law 85-620, approved Aug. 12, 1958; Public Law 85-909, approved Sept. 2, 1958; and by the 86th Cong. by Public Law 86-70, approved June 25, 1959; Public Law 86-449, approved May 6, 1960; and Public Law 86-624, approved July 12, 1960, and by the 87th Cong. by Public Law 87-344, approved Oct. 3, 1961, and by the 88th Cong. by Public Law 88-210, approved Dec. 18, 1963; and by Public Law 88-665, approved Oct. 16, 1964.

Federal responsibility for the additional financial burden with respect to current expenditures placed on such agency by such acquisition of property, to the extent such agency is not compensated for such burden by other Federal payments with respect to the property so acquired. Such amount shall not exceed the amount which, in the judgment of the Commissioner, such agency would have derived in such year, and would have had available for current expenditures, from the property acquired by the United States (such amount to be determined without regard to any improvements or other changes made in or on such property since such acquisition), minus the amount which in his judgment the local educational agency derived from other Federal payments with respect to the property so acquired and had available in such year for current expenditures.

(b) For the purposes of this section—

(1) The term "other Federal payments" means payments in lieu of taxes, and any other payments, made with respect to Federal property pursuant to any law of the United States other than this Act, and property taxes paid with respect to Federal property, whether or not such taxes are paid by the United States, but shall not include payments pursuant to contract or other arrangement under section 1 of the Act of April 16, 1934, commonly referred to as the Johnson-O'Malley Act (25 U.S.C., sec. 452).

(2) Any real property with respect to which payments are being made under section 13 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended, shall not be regarded as Federal property.

(c) Where the school district of any local educational agency shall have been formed at any time after 1938 by the consolidation of two or more former school districts, such agency may elect (at the time it files application under section 5) for any fiscal year to have (1) the eligibility of such local educational agency, and (2) the amount which such agency shall be entitled to receive, determined under this section only with respect to such of the former school districts comprising such consolidated school district as the agency shall designate in such election.

Children Residing on, or Whose Parents are Employed on, Federal Property

CHILDREN OF PERSONS WHO RESIDE AND WORK ON FEDERAL PROPERTY

Sec. 3. (a) For the purpose of computing the amount to which a local educational agency is entitled under this section for any fiscal year, the Commissioner shall determine the number of children who were in average daily attendance at the schools of such agency, and for whom such agency provided free public education, during such fiscal year, and who, while in attendance at such schools, resided on Federal property and (1) did so with a parent employed on Federal property situated in whole or in part in the same State as the school district of such agency or situated within reasonable commuting distance from the school district of such agency, or (2) had a parent who was on active duty in the uniformed services (as defined in section 102 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949).[3]

CHILDREN OF PERSONS WHO RESIDE OR WORK ON FEDERAL PROPERTY

(b) For the purpose of computing the amount to which a local educational agency is entitled under this section for any fiscal year ending prior to July, 1966, the Commissioner shall also determine the number of children (other than children to whom subsection (a) applies) who were in average daily attendance at the schools of a local educational agency, and for whom such agency provided free public education, during such fiscal year and who, while in attendance at such schools, either resided on Federal property, or resided with a parent employed on Federal property situated in whole or in part in the same State as such agency or situated within reasonable commuting distance from the school district of such agency. A child of a parent who commenced residing in or near the school district of such agency while assigned to employment, as a member of the Armed Forces[3] on active duty, on Federal property (situated in whole or in part in the same State as the school district of such agency or within reasonable commuting distance from such school district) and who was subsequently assigned elsewhere on active duty as a member of the Armed Forces, shall continue to be considered as residing with a parent employed on such Federal property for so long as the parent is so assigned elsewhere.

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[3] Includes Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Services, and all Regular and Reserve components thereof, the first five of which are also Armed Forces (63 Stat. 804; 14 U.S.C., sec. 1).

(c)(1) The amount to which a local educational agency is entitled under this section for any fiscal year shall be an amount equal to (A) the local contribution rate (determined under subsection (d)) multiplied by (B) the sum of the number of children determined under subsection (a) and one-half of the number determined under subsection (b).

(2) No local educational agency shall be entitled to receive any payment for a fiscal year with respect to a number of children determined under subsection (a) or subsection (b), as the case may be, unless the number of children who were in average daily attendance during such year and to whom such subsection applied—

(A) is ten or more; and

(B) amounts to 3 per centum or more of the total number of children who were in average daily attendance during such year and for whom such agency provided free public education, except that such 3 per centum requirement need not be met by such agency for any period of two fiscal years which follows a fiscal year during which such agency met such requirement and was entitled to payment under the provisions of this section, but the payment, under the provisions of this section to such agency for the second fiscal year of any such two-year period during which such requirement is not met, shall be reduced by 50 per centum of the amount thereof.

For the purposes of this paragraph and paragraph (3), a local educational agency may count as children determined under subsection (b) any number of children determined under subsection (a). Notwithstanding the provisions of clause (B) of this paragraph, the Commissioner may waive the 3 per centum condition of entitlement contained in such clause whenever, in his judgment, exceptional circumstances exist which would make the application of such condition inequitable and would defeat the purposes of this Act.

(3) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this section, where the average daily attendance at the schools of any local educational agency during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, exceeded 35,000, such agency's percentage requirement for eligibility (as set forth in paragraph (2) of this subsection) shall be 6 per centum instead of 3 per centum (and the provisions of the last sentence of such paragraph (2) which relate to the lowering of the percentage requirement shall not apply): *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not apply to any agency or consolidated agencies which have qualified for payments under this Act before the date of enactment of this proviso, by virtue of having less than 35,000 average daily attendance during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939.

(4) If—

(A) the amount computed under paragraph (1) for a local educational agency for any fiscal year, together with the funds available to such agency from State, local, and other Federal sources (including funds available under section 4 of this Act) is, in the judgment of the Commissioner, less than the amount necessary to enable such agency to provide a level of education equivalent to that maintained in the school districts of the State which, in the judgment of the Commissioner, are generally comparable to the school district of such agency;

(B) such agency is, in the judgment of the Commissioner, making a reasonable tax effort and exercising due diligence in availing itself of State and other financial assistance;

(C) not less than 50 per centum of the total number of children who were in average daily attendance at the schools of such agency, and for whom such agency provided free public education, during such fiscal year resided on Federal property; and

(D) the eligibility of such agency under State law for State aid with respect to the free public education of children residing on Federal property, and the amount of such aid, is determined on a basis no less favorable to such agency than the basis used in determining the eligibility of local educational agencies for State aid, and the amount thereof, with respect to the free public education of other children in the State,

the Commissioner may increase the amount computed under paragraph (1) to the extent necessary to enable such agency to provide a level of education equivalent to that maintained in such comparable school districts; except that this paragraph shall in no case operate to increase the amount computed for any fiscal year under paragraph (1) for a local educational agency above the amount determined by the Commissioner to be the cost per pupil of providing a level of education equivalent to that maintained in such comparable school districts, multiplied by the number of children who were in average daily attendance at the schools of such agency, and for whom such agency provided free public education, during such year, and who resided on Federal property during such year, minus the amount of State aid which the Commissioner determines to be available with respect to such children for the year for which the computation is being made.

(5) The determinations whether a local educational agency has met the percentage requirements for eligibility under paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of this subsection for any fiscal year shall be made on the basis of estimates by the Commissioner made prior to the close of such year, except that an underestimate made by the Commissioner pursuane to the foregoing provisions of this sentence shall not operate to deprive an agency of its entitlement to any payments under this section to which it would be entitled had the estimate been accurate.

(d) The local contribution rate for a local educational agency (other than a local educational agency in Puerto Rico, Wake Island, Guam, or the Virgin Islands, or in a State in which a substantial proportion of the land is in unorganized territory for which a State agency is the local educational agency, or in a State in which there is only one local educational agency) for any fiscal year shall be computed by the Commissioner of Education, after consultation with the State educational agency and the local educational agency, in the following manner:

(1) he shall determine which school districts within the State are in his judgment generally comparable to the school district of the agency for which the computation is being made; and

(2) he shall then divide (A) the aggregate current expenditures, during the second fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which he is making the computation, which the local educational agencies of such comparable school districts made from revenues derived from local sources, by (B) the aggregate number of children in average daily attendance to whom such agencies provided free public education during such second preceding fiscal year.

The local contribution rate shall be an amount equal to the quotient obtained under clause (2) of this subsection. If, in the judgment of the Commissioner, the current expenditures in those school districts which he has selected under clause (1) are not reasonably comparable because of unusual geographical factors which affect the current expenditures necessary to maintain, in the school district of the local educational agency for which the computation is being made a level of education equivalent to that maintained in such other districts, the Commissioner may increase the local contribution rate for such agency by such amount as he determines will compensate such agency for the increase in current expenditures necessitated by such unusual geographical factors. In no event shall the local contribution rate for any local educational agency in any State (other than Puerto Rico, Wake Island, Guam, or the Virgin Islands) for any fiscal year be less than (i) 50 per centum of the average per pupil expenditure in such State or (ii) 50 per centum of the average per pupil expenditure in the United States (which for purposes of this sentence and the next sentence means the fifty States and the District of Columbia), but not to exceed the average per pupil expenditure in the State: *Provided*, That if, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, the application of clause (ii) of this sentence results in a lower local contribution rate than resulted from the application of such clause during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, as such clause was then in effect, then such clause, as in effect during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, shall be in effect during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959. For the purposes of the preceding sentence the "average per pupil expenditure" in a State, or in the United States, shall be the aggregate current expenditures, during the second fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the computation is made, of all local educational agencies in the State, or in the United States, as the case may be (without regard to the sources of funds from which such expenditures are made), divided by the aggregate number of children in average daily attendance to whom such agencies provided free public education during such preceding fiscal year. The local contribution rate for any local educational agency in Puerto Rico, Wake Island, Guam, or the Virgin Islands, or in any State in which a substantial proportion of the land is in unorganized territory for which a State agency is the local educational agency, or in any State in which there is only one local educational agency, shall be determined for any fiscal year by the Commissioner in accordance with policies and principles which will, in his judgment, best effectuate the purposes of this Act and most nearly approximate the policies and principles provided herein for determining local contribution rates in other States.

CERTAIN FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO BE DEDUCTED

(e) In determining the total amount which a local educational agency is entitled to receive under this section (other than subsection (c)(4) thereof) for a fiscal year, the Commissioner shall deduct (1) such amount as he determines such agency derived from other Federal payments (as defined in section 2(b)(1)) and actually had available in such year for current expenditures (but only to the extent such payments are not deducted under the last sentence of section 2(a); and, in the case of Federal payments representing an allotment to the local educational agency from United States Forestry Reserve funds, Taylor Grazing Act funds, United States Mineral Lease Royalty funds, Migratory Bird Conservation Act funds, or similar funds, only to the extent that children who reside on or with a parent employed on the property with respect to which such funds are paid are included in determining the amount to which such agency is entitled under this section), and (2) such amount as he determines to be the value of transportation and of custodial and other maintenance services furnished such agency by the Federal Government during such year.

Adjustment for Certain Decreases in Federal Activities

(f) Whenever the Commissioner determines that—

(1) a local educational agency has made preparations to provide during a fiscal year free public education for a certain number of children to whom subsection (a) or (b) applies;

(2) such preparations were in his judgment reasonable in the light of the information available to such agency at the time such preparations were made; and

(3) such number has been substantially reduced by reason of a decrease in or cessation of Federal activities or by reason of a failure of any of such activities to occur.

the amount to which such agency is otherwise entitled under this section for such year shall be increased to the amount to which, in the judgment of the Commissioner, such agency would have been entitled but for such decrease in or cessation of Federal activities or the failure of such activities to occur, minus any reduction in current expenditures for such year which the Commissioner determines that such agency has effected, or reasonably should have effected, by reason of such decrease in or cessation of Federal activities or the failure of such activities to occur.

Sudden and Substantial Increases in Attendance

INCREASES HEREAFTER OCCURRING

Sec. 4. (a) If the Commissioner determines for any fiscal year ending prior to July 1, 1966—

(1) that, as a direct result of activities of the United States (carried on either directly or through a contractor), an increase in the number of children in average daily attendance at the schools of any local educational agency has occurred in such fiscal year, which increase so resulting from activities of the United States is equal to at least 5 per centum of the difference between the number of children in average daily attendance at the schools of such agency during the preceding fiscal year and the number of such children whose attendance during such year resulted from activities of the United States (including children who resided on Federal property or with a parent employed on Federal property);

(2) that such activities of the United States have placed on such agency a substantial and continuing financial burden; and

(3) that such agency is making a reasonable tax effort and is exercising due diligence in availing itself of State and other financial assistance but is unable to secure sufficient funds to meet the increased educational costs involved,

then such agency shall be entitled to receive for such fiscal year an amount equal to the product of—

(A) the number of children which the Commissioner determines to be the increase, so resulting from activities of the United States, in such year in average daily attendance; and

(B) the amount which the Commissioner determines to be the current expenditures per child necessary to provide free public education to such additional children during such year, minus the amount which the Commissioner determines to be available from State, local, and Federal sources for such purpose (not counting as available for such purpose either payments under this Act or funds from local sources necessary to provide free public education to other children).

For the next fiscal year (except where the determination under the preceding sentence has been made with respect to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966) such agency shall be entitled to receive 50 per centum of such product reduced by the amount of such product which is attributable to children with respect to whom such agency is, or upon application would be, entitled to receive any payment under section 3 for such fiscal year, but not to exceed for such year the amount which the Commissioner determines to be necessary to enable such agency, with the State, local, and other Federal funds available to it for such purpose, to provide a level of education equivalent to that maintained in the school districts in such State which in his judgment are generally comparable to the school district of such agency. The determinations whether an increase has occurred for purposes of clause (1) hereof and whether such increase meets the 5 per centum requirement contained in such clause, for any fiscal year, shall be made on the basis of estimates by the Commissioner made prior to the close of such year, except that an underestimate made by the Commissioner pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this sentence shall not operate to deprive an agency of its entitlement to any payments under this section to which it would be entitled had the estimate been accurate. The determination under clause (B) shall be made by the Commissioner after considering the current expenditures per child in providing free public education in those school districts in the State which, in the judgment of the Commissioner, are generally comparable to the school district of the local educational agency for which the computation is being made.

INCREASES HERETOFORE OCCURRING

(b) Subsection 4(b) is now obsolete.

COUNTING OF CERTAIN CHILDREN

(c) In determining under subsection (a) whether there has been an increase in attendance in any fiscal year directly resulting from activities of the United States and the number of children with respect to whom payment is to be made for any fiscal year, the Commissioner shall not count—

(A) children with respect to whom a local educational agency is, or upon application would be, entitled to receive any payment under section 3 for such fiscal year: *Provided*, That the Commissioner shall count for such purposes as an increase directly resulting from activities of the United States, an increase in the number of children who reside on Federal property or reside with a parent employed on Federal property, if the local educational agency files, in accordance with regulations of the Commissioner, its election that such increase be counted for such purposes instead of for the purposes of section 3; and

(B) children whose attendance is attributable to activities of the United States carried on in connection with real property which has been excluded from the definition of Federal property by the last sentence of paragraph (1) of section 9.

ADJUSTMENT FOR CERTAIN DECREASES IN FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

(d) Whenever the Commissioner determines that—

(1) a local educational agency has made preparations to provide during a fiscal year free public education for a certain number of children to whom subsection (a) applies;

(2) such preparations were in his judgment reasonable in the light of the information available to such agency at the time such preparations were made; and

(3) such number has been substantially reduced by reason of a decrease in or cessation of Federal activities or by reason of a failure of any of such activities to occur,

the amount to which such agency is otherwise entitled under this section for such year shall be increased to the amount to which, in the judgment of the Commissioner, such agency would have been entitled but for such decrease in or cessation of Federal activities or the failure of such activities to occur, minus any reduction in current expenditures for such year which the Commissioner determines that such agency has effected, or reasonably should have effected, by reason of such decrease in or cessation of Federal activities or the failure of such activities to occur.

Consultation With State and Local Authorities

(e) All determinations of the Commissioner under this section shall be made only after consultation with the State educational agency and the local educational agency.

Method of Making Payments

APPLICATION

Sec. 5. (a) No local educational agency shall be entitled to any payment under section 2, 3, or 4 of this Act for any fiscal year except upon application therefor, submitted through the State educational agency and filed in accordance with regulations of the Commissioner, which application gives adequate assurance that the local educational agency will submit such reports as the Commissioner may reasonably require to determine the amount to which such agency is entitled under this Act.

PAYMENT

(b) The Commissioner shall, subject to the provisions of subsection (c), from time to time pay to each local educational agency, in advance or otherwise, the amount which he estimates such agency is entitled to receive under this Act. Such estimates shall take into account the extent (if any) to which any previous estimate of the amount to be paid such agency under this Act (whether or not in the same fiscal year) was greater or less than the amount which should have been paid to it. Such payments shall be made through the disbursing facilities of the Department of the Treasury and prior to audit or settlement by the General Accounting Office.

Adjustments Where Necessitated by Appropriations

(c) If the funds appropriated for a fiscal year for making the payments provided in this Act are not sufficient to pay in full the total amounts which the Commissioner estimates all local educational agencies will be entitled to receive under this Act for such year, the Commissioner shall, subject to any limitation contained in the Act appropriating such funds, allocate such funds, other than so much thereof as he estimates to be required for section 6, among sections 2, 3, and 4(a) in the proportion that the amount he estimates to be required under each such section bears to the total estimated to be required under all such sections. The amount thus allocated to any such section shall be available for payment of a percentage of the amount to which each local educational agency is entitled under such section (including, in the case of section 3, any increases under subsection (c)(4) thereof), such percentage to be equal to the percentage which the amount thus allocated to such section is of the amount to which all such agencies are entitled under such section. In case the amount so allocated to a section for a fiscal year exceeds the total to which all local educational agencies are entitled under such sections for such year or in case additional funds become available for carrying out such sections, the excess, or such additional funds, as the case may be, shall be allocated by the Commissioner, among the sections for which the previous allocations are inadequate, on the same basis as is provided above for the initial allocation.

Children for Whom Local Agencies Are Unable To Provide Education

Sec. 6. (a) In the case of children who reside on Federal property—

(1) if no tax revenues of the State or any political subdivision thereof may be expended for the free public education of such children; or

(2) if it is the judgment of the Commissioner, after he has consulted with the appropriate State educational agency, that no local educational agency is able to provide suitable free public education for such children,

the Commissioner shall make such arrangements (other than arrangements with respect to the acquisition of land, the erection of facilities, interest, or debt service) as may be necessary to provide free public education for such children. Such arrangements to provide free public education may also be made for children of members of the Armed Forces on active duty, if the schools in which free public education is usually provided for such children are made unavailable to them as a result of official action by State or local governmental authority and it is the judgment of the Commissioner, after he has consulted with the appropriate State educational agency, that no local educational agency is able to provide suitable free public education for such children. To the maximum extent practicable, the local educational agency, or the head of the Federal department or agency, with which any arrangement is made under this section shall take such action as may be necessary to ensure that the education provided pursuant to such arrangement is comparable to free public education provided for children in comparable communities in the State, or, in the case of education provided under this section outside the continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii, comparable to free public education provided for children in the District of Columbia. For the purpose of providing such comparable education, personnel may be employed without regard to the civil-service or classification laws. In any case where education was being provided on January 1, 1955, or thereafter under an arrangement made under this subsection for children residing on an Army, Navy (including the Marine Corps), or Air Force installation, it shall be presumed, for the purposes of this subsection, that no local educational agency is able to provide suitable free public education for the children residing on such installation, until the Commissioner and the Secretary of the military department concerned jointly determine, after consultation with the appropriate State educational agency, that a local educational agency is able to do so.

(b) In any case in which the Commissioner makes such arrangements for the provision of free public education in facilities situated on Federal property, he may also make arrangements for providing free public education in such facilities for children residing in any area adjacent to such property with a parent who, during some portion of the fiscal year in which such education is provided, was employed on such property, but only if the Commissioner determines after consultation with the appropriate State educational agency (1) that the provision of such education is appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act, (2) that no local educational agency is able to provide suitable free public education for such children, and (3) in any case where in the judgment of the Commissioner the need for the provision of such education will not be temporary in duration, that the local educational agency of the school district in which such children reside, or the State educational agency, or both, will make reasonable tuition payments to the Commissioner for the education of such children. Such payments may be made either directly or through deductions from amounts to which the local educational agency is entitled under this Act, or both, as may be agreed upon between such agency and the Commissioner. Any amounts paid to the Commissioner by a State or local educational agency pursuant to this section shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(c) In any case in which the Commissioner makes arrangements under this section for the provision of free public education in facilities situated on Federal property in Puerto Rico, Wake Island, Guam, or the Virgin Islands, he may also make arrangements for providing free public education in such facilities for children residing with a parent employed by the United States, but only if the Commissioner determines after consultation with the appropriate State educational agency (1) that the provision of such education is appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act, and (2) that no local educational agency is able to provide suitable free public education for such children.

(d) The Commissioner may make an arrangement under this section only with a local educational agency or with the head of a Federal department or agency administering Federal property on which children reside who are to be provided education pursuant to such arrangement or, in the case of children to whom the second sentence of subsection (a) applies, with the head of any Federal department or agency having jurisdiction over the parents of some or all of such children. Except where the Commissioner makes arrangements pursuant to the second sentence of subsection (a), arrangements may be made under this section only for the provision of education in facilities of a local educational agency or in facilities situated on Federal property.

(e) To the maximum extent practicable, the Commissioner shall limit the total payments made pursuant to any such arrangement for educating children within the continental United States, Alaska, or Hawaii, to an amount per pupil which will not exceed the per pupil cost of free public education provided for children in comparable communities in the State. The Commissioner shall limit the total payments made pursuant to any such arrangement for educating children outside the continental United States, Alaska, or Hawaii, to an amount per pupil which will not exceed the amount he determines to be necessary to provide education comparable to the free public education provided for children in the District of Columbia.

(f) In the administration of this section, the Commissioner shall not exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the personnel, curriculum, or program of instruction of any school or school system.

ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 7. (a) In the administration of this Act, no department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States shall exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the personnel, curriculum, or program of instruction of any school or school system of any local or State educational agency.

(b) The Commissioner shall administer this Act, and he may make such regulations and perform such other functions as he finds necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(c) The Commissioner shall include in his annual report to the Congress a full report of the administration of his functions under this Act, including a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements.

USE OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES; TRANSFER AND AVAILABLITY OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 8. (a) In carrying out his functions under this Act, the Commissioner is authorized, pursuant to proper agreement with any other Federal department or agency, to utilize the services and facilities of such department or agency, and, when he deems it necessary or appropriate, to delegate to any officer or employee thereof the function under section 6 of making arrangements for providing free public education. Payment to cover the cost of such utilization or of carrying out such delegated function shall be made either in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be provided in such agreement. The Commissioner is authorized to delegate to any officer or employee of the Office of Education any of his functions under this Act except the making of regulations.

(b) All Federal departments or agencies administering Federal property on which children reside, and all such departments or agencies principally responsible for Federal activities which may occasion assistance under this Act, shall to the maximum extent practicable comply with requests of the Commissioner for information he may require in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(c) Such portion of the appropriations of any other department or agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines to be available for the same purposes as this Act, shall, except to the extent necessary to carry out during such year contracts made prior to the enactment of this Act, be transferred to the Commissioner for use by him in carrying out such purposes.

(d) No appropriation to any department or agency of the United States, other than an appropriation to carry out this Act, shall be available for the employment of teaching personnel for the provision of free public education for children in any State or for payments to any local educational agency (directly or through the State educational agency) for free public education for children, except that nothing in the foregoing provisions of this subsection shall affect the availability of appropriations for the maintenance and operation of school facilities (1) on Federal property under the control of the Atomic Energy Commission or (2) by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or the availability of appropriations for the making of payments directed to be made by section 91 of the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955, as amended, or the availability of appropriations under the Act of April 16, 1934, commonly referred to as the Johnson-O'Malley Act (25 U.S.C., Sec. 452).

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 9. For the purposes of this Act—

(1) The term "Federal property" means real property which is owned by the United States or is leased by the United States, and which is not subject to taxation by any State or any political subdivision of a State or by the District of Columbia. Such term includes real property which is owned by the United States and leased therefrom and the improvements thereon, even though the lessee's interest, or any improvement on such property, is subject to taxation by a State or a political subdivision of a State or by the District of Columbia. Such term also includes, (A) except for purposes of section 6, real property held in trust by the United States for individual Indians or Indian tribes, and real property held by individual Indians or Indian tribes which is subject to restrictions on alienation imposed by the United States, (B) for one year beyond the end of the fiscal year in which occurred the sale or transfer thereof by the United States, any housing property considered prior to such sale or transfer to be Federal property for

the purposes of this Act, and (C) any school which is providing flight training to members of the Air Force under contractual arrangements with the Department of the Air Force at an airport which is owned by a State or a political subdivision of a State. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, such term does not include (A) any real property used by the United States primarily for the provision of services or benefits to the local area in which such property is situated, (B) any real property used for a labor supply center, labor home, or labor camp for migratory farm workers, (C) any real property under the jurisdiction of the Post Office Department and used primarily for the provision of postal services, or (D) any low-rent housing project held under title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, the United States Housing Act of 1937, the Act of June 28, 1940 (Public Law 671 of the Seventy-sixth Congress), or any law amendatory of or supplementary to any of such Acts.

(2) The term "child" means any child who is within the age limits for which the applicable State provides free public education.

(3) The term "parent" includes a legal guardian or other person in loco parentis.

(4) The term "free public education" means education which is provided at public expense, under public supervision and direction, and without tuition charge, and which is provided as elementary or secondary school education in the applicable State.

(5) The term "current expenditures" means expenditures for free public education to the extent that such expenditures are made from current revenues, except that such term does not include any such expenditure for the acquisition of land, the erection of facilities, interest, or debt service.

(6) The term "local educational agency" means a board of education or other legally constituted local school authority having administrative control and direction of free public education in a county, township, independent, or other school district located within a State. Such term includes any State agency which directly operates and maintains facilities for providing free public education.

(7) The term "State educational agency" means the officer or agency primarily responsible for the State supervision of public elementary and secondary schools.

(8) The term "State" means a State, Puerto Rico, Wake Island, Guam, the District of Columbia, or the Virgin Islands.

(9) The terms "Commissioner of Education" and "Commissioner" mean the United States Commissioner of Education.

(10) Average daily attendance shall be determined in accordance with State law; except that, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, where the local educational agency of the school district in which any child resides makes or contracts to make a tuition payment for the free public education of such child in a school situated in another school district, for purposes of this Act the attendacne of such child at such school shall be held and considered (A) to be attendance at a school of the local educational agency so making or contracting to make such tuition payment, and (B) not to be attendance at a school of the local educational agency receiving such tuition payment or entitled to receive such tuition payment under the contract.

[U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education,
Washington, D.C.—Revised November 1964]

A COMPILATION OF PUBLIC LAW 815, EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS, AS AMENDED

(20 U.S.C. 631–645) [1]

AN ACT Relating to the construction of school facilities in areas affected by Federal activities, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

PURPOSE AND APPROPRIATION

SECTION 1. The purpose of this Act is to provide assistance for the construction of urgently needed minimum school facilities in school districts which have had substantial increases in school membership as a result of new or increased Federal activities. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and each fiscal year thereafter, such sums as the Congress may determine to be necessary for such purpose. Sums so appropriated, other than sums appropriated for administration, shall remain available until expended.

PORTION OF APPROPRIATIONS AVAILABLE FOR PAYMENTS

SEC. 2. For each fiscal year the Commissioner shall determine the portion of the funds appropriated pursuant to section 1 which shall be available for carrying out the provisions of sections 9 and 10. The remainder of such funds shall be available for paying to local educational agencies the Federal share of the cost of projects for the construction of school facilities for which applications have been approved under section 6.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIORITIES

SEC. 3. The Commissioner shall from time to time set dates by which applications for payments under this Act with respect to construction projects must be filed, except that the last such date with respect to applications for payments on account of children referred to in paragraph (2) or (3) or section 5(a) shall be not later than June 30, 1965. The Commissioner shall by regulation prescribe an order of priority, based on relative urgency of need, to be followed in approving applications in the event the funds appropriated under this Act and remaining available on any such date for payment to local educational agencies are less than the Federal share of the cost of the projects with respect to which applications have been filed prior to such date (and for which funds under this Act have not already been obligated). Only applications meeting the conditions for approval under this Act (other than section 6(b)(2)(C)) shall be considered applications or purposes of the preceding sentence.

FEDERAL SHARE FOR ANY PROJECT

SEC. 4. Subject to section 5 (which imposes limitations on the total of the payments which may be made to any local educational agency), the Federal share of the cost of a project under this Act shall be equal to such cost, but in no case to exceed the cost, in the school district of the applicant, of constructing minimum school facilities, and in no case to exceed the cost in such district of constructing minimum school facilities for the estimated number of children who will be in the membership of the schools of such agency at the close of the increase period and who will otherwise be without such facilities at such time. For the purposes of the preceding sentence, the number of such children who will otherwise be without such facilities at such time shall be determined by reference to those facilities which (1) are built or under contract as of the date on which the Commissioner set, under section 3, the earliest date on or before which the application for such project was filed, or (2) as of the date the application for such project is approved, are included in a project the application for which has been approved under this Act.

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[1] Prepared by the U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for use of its staff and interested applicants.

Public Law 815 (81st Cong.) approved Sept. 23, 1950, has been amended by the 83d Cong. by Public Law 246, approved Aug. 8, 1953; Public Law 357, approved May 11, 1954; Public Law 731, approved Aug. 31, 1954; by the 84th Cong. by Public Law 382, approved Aug. 12, 1955; Public Law 896, approved Aug. 1, 1956; Public Law 949, approved Aug. 3, 1956; by the 85th Cong. by Public Law 85–161, approved Aug. 21, 1957; Public Law 85–267, approved Sept. 2, 1957; Public Law 85–620, approved Aug. 12, 1958; by the 86th Cong. by Public Law 86–70, approved June 25, 1959; Public Law 86–449, approved May 6, 1960; Public Law 86–624, approved July 12, 1960; by the 87th Cong. by Public Law 87–344, approved Oct. 3, 1961; and by the 88th Cong. by Public Law 88–210, approved Dec. 18, 1963, and by Public Law 88–665, approved Oct. 16, 1964.

LIMITATION ON TOTAL PAYMENTS TO ANY LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY

SEC. 5. (a) Subject to the limitations in subsections (c) and (d), the total of the payments to a local educational agency under this Act may not exceed the sum of the following:

(1) the estimated increase, since the base year, in the number of children residing on Federal property with a parent employed on Federal property (situated in whole or in part in the same State as the school district of such agency or within reasonable commuting distance from such school district), multiplied by 95 per centum of the average per pupil cost of constructing minimum school facilities in the State in which the school district of such agency is situated; and

(2) the estimated increase, since the base year, in the number of children residing on Federal property, or residing with a parent employed on Federal property (situated in whole or in part in the same State as the school district of such agency or within reasonable commuting distance from such school district), multiplied by 50 per centum of the average per pupil cost of constructing minimum school facilities in the State in which the school district of such agency is situated. A child of a parent who commenced residing in or near the school district of such an agency while assigned to employment, as a member of the Armed Forces on active duty, on Federal property (situated in whole or in part in the same State as the school district of such agency or within reasonable commuting distance from such school district) and who was subsequently assigned elsewhere on active duty as a member of the Armed Forces, shall continue to be considered as residing with a parent employed on such Federal property, for purposes of this paragraph and paragraph (1) of this subsection, for so long as the parent is so assigned; and

(3) the estimated increase, since the base year, in the number of children whose membership results directly from activities of the United States (carried on either directly or though a contractor), multiplied by 45 per centum of the average per pupil cost of constructing minimum school facilities in the State in which the school district of such agency is situated. For purposes of this paragraph, the Commissioner shall not consider as activities of the United States those activities which are carried on in connection with real property excluded from the definition of Federal property by the last sentence of paragraph (1) of section 15, but shall (if the local educational agency so elects pursuant to subsection (b)) consider as children whose membership results directly from activities of the United States children residing on Federal property or residing with a parent employed on Federal property.

In computing for any local educational agency the number of children in an increase under paragraph (1), (2), or (3), the estimated number of children described in such paragraph who will be in the membership of the schools of such agency at the close of the increase period shall be compared with the estimated number of such children in the average daily membership of the schools of such agency during the base year.

(b) If two or more of the paragraphs of subsection (a) apply to a child, the local educational agency shall elect which of such paragraphs shall apply to such child, except that, notwithstanding the election of a local educational agency to have paragraph (2) apply to a child instead of paragraph (1), the determination of the maximum amount for such agency under subsection (a) shall be made without regard to such election.

(c) A local educational agency shall not be eligible to have any amount included in its maximum by reason of paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (a) unless the increase in children referred to in such paragraph, prior to the application of the limitation in subsection (d), is at least twenty and is equal to at least 5 per centum in the case of paragraph (1) or (2), and 10 per centum in the case of paragraph (3), of the number of all children who were in the average daily membership of the schools of such agency during the base year, and unless, in the case of paragraph (3), the construction of additional minimum school facilities for the number of children in such increase will, in the judgment of the Commissioner, impose an undue financial burden on the taxing and borrowing authority of such agency: *Provided*, That children residing on any housing property which, prior to sale or transfer by the United States, was considered to be Federal property for the purposes of this Act, shall not be considered as having been federally connected in determining the eligibility of the local educational agency under this subsection.

(d) If (1) the estimated number of nonfederally connected children who will be in the membership of the schools of a local educational agency at the close of the increase period is less than (2) 107 per centum of the number of such children who were in the average daily membership of such agency during the base year, the total number of children counted for purposes of subsection (a) with respect to such agency shall be reduced by the difference between (1) and (2) hereof. For purposes of this subsection, all children in the membership of a local educational agency shall be counted as nonfederally connected children except children whose membership in the base year and increase period was compared in computing an increase which meets the requirements of subsection (c).

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (c) and (d) of this section, whenever and to the extent that, in his judgment, exceptional circumstances exist which make such action necessary to avoid inequity and avoid defeating the purposes of this Act, the Commissioner may do any one or more of the following: (1) he may waive or reduce any percentage requirement or requirements in subsection (c); (2) he may waive the requirement contained in the first sentence of subsection (d) or reduce the percentage specified in clause (2) of such sentence.

(f) If—

(1) the first year of the increase period for an application made by a local educational agency constitutes the second year of the increase period for a previous application made by such agency under this Act, or under this Act as in effect January 1, 1958, and

(2) any payment has been or may be made to such agency on the basis of such previous application,

then, in determining under this section the total of the payments which may be made to such agency on the basis of the later application, the total number of children counted for purposes of paragraph (1), (2), or (3), as the case may be, of subsection (a) may not exceed—

(3) the number of children whose membership at the close of the increase period for the later application is compared with membership in the base year for purposes of such paragraph, minus

(4) the number of such children whose membership at the close of the increase period for the previous application was compared with membership in the base year for purposes of such paragraph.

APPLICATIONS

SEC. 6. (a) No payment may be made to any local educational agency under this Act except upon application therefor which is submitted through the appropriate State educational agency and is filed with the Commissioner in accordance with regulations prescribed by him.

(b) (1) Each application by a local educational agency shall set forth the project for construction of school facilities for such agency with respect to which it is filed, and shall contain or be supported by—

(A) a description of the project and the site therefor, preliminary drawings of the school facilities to be constructed thereon, and such other information relating to the project as may reasonably be required by the Commissioner;

(B) assurance that such agency has or will have title to the site, or the right to construct upon such site school facilities as specified in the application and to maintain such school facilities on such site for a period of not less than twenty years after the completion of the construction;

(C) assurance that such agency has legal authority to undertake the construction of the project and to finance any non-Federal share of the cost thereof as proposed, and assurance that adequate funds to defray any such non-Federal share will be available when needed;

(D) assurance that such agency will cause work on the project to be commenced within a reasonable time and prosecuted to completion withre asonable diligence;

(E) assurance that the rates of pay for laborers and mechanics engaged in the construction will be not less than the prevailing local wage rates for similar work as determined in accordance with Public Law Numbered 403 of the Seventy-fourth Congress, approved August 30, 1935, as amended;

(F) assurance that the school facilities of such agency will be available to the children for whose education contributions are provided in this Act on the same terms in accordance with the laws of the State in which the school district of such agency is situated, as they are available to other children in such school district; and

(G) assurance that such agency will from time to time prior to the completion of the project submit such reports relating to the project as the Commissioner may reasonably require.

(2) The Commissioner shall approve any application if he finds (A) that the requirements of paragraph (1) have been met and that approval of the project would not result in payments in excess of those permitted by sections 4 and 5, (B) after consultation with the State and local educational agencies, that the project is not inconsistent with overall State plans for the construction of school facilities, and (C) that there are sufficient Federal funds available to pay the Federal share of the cost of such project and of all other projects for which Federal funds have not already been obligated and applications for which, under section 3, have a higher priority: *Provided*, That the Commissioner may approve any application for payments under this Act at any time after it is filed and before any priority is established with respect thereto under section 3 if he determines that—

(i) on the basis of information in his possession, it is likely that the urgency of the need of the local educational agency is such that it would have a priority under section 3 which would qualify it for payments under this Act when such priorities are established, and

(ii) the number of children in the increase under section 5(a) is in large measure attributable to children who reside or will reside in housing newly constructed on Federal property.

(c) No application under this Act shall be disapproved in whole or in part until the Commissioner of Education has afforded the local educational agency reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing.

PAYMENTS

SEC. 7. (a) Upon approving the application of any local educational agency under section 6, the Commissioner of Education shall pay to such agency an amount equal to 10 per centum of the Federal share of the cost of the project. After final drawings and specifications have been approved by the Commissioner of Education and the construction contract has been entered into, the Commissioner shall, in accordance with regulations prescribed by him and at such times and in such installments as may be reasonable, pay to such agency the remainder of the Federal share of the cost of the project.

(b) Any funds paid to a local educational agency under this Act and not expended for the purposes for which paid shall be repaid to the Treasury of the United States.

ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS

SEC. 8. Not to exceed 10 per centum of the sums appropriated pursuant to this Act for any fiscal year (exclusive of any sums appropriated for administration) may be used by the Commissioner, under regulations prescribed by him, to make grants to local educational agencies where (1) the application of such agencies would be approved under this Act but for the agencies' inability, unless aided by such grants, to finance the non-Federal share of the cost of the projects set forth in their applications, or (2) although the applications of such agencies have been approved, the projects covered by such applications could not, without such grants, be completed, because of flood, fire, or similar emergency affecting either the work on the projects or the agencies' ability to finance the non-Federal share of the cost of the projects. Such grants shall be in addition to the payments otherwise provided under this Act, shall be made to those local educational agencies whose need for additional aid is the most urgent and acute, and insofar as practicable shall be made in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as such other payments.

WHERE EFFECT OF FEDERAL ACTIVITIES WILL BE TEMPORARY

SEC. 9. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Act, whenever the Commissioner determines that the membership of some or all of the children, who may be included in computing under section 5 the maximum on the total of the payments for any local educational agency, will be of temporary duration only, such membership shall not be included in computing such maximum. Instead, the Commissioner may make available to such agency such temporary school facilities as may be necessary to take care of such membership; or he may, where the local educational agency gives assurance that at least minimum school facilities will be provided for such children, pay (on such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act) to such agency for use in constructing school facilities an amount equal to the amount which he estimates would be necessary to make available such temporary facilities. In no case, however, may the amount so paid exceed the cost, in the school district of such agency, of constructing minimum school facilities for such children. The Commissioner may transfer to such agency or its successor all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to any temporary facilities made available to such agency under this section (or section 309 of this Act as in effect January 1, 1958); any such transfer shall be without charge, but may be made on such other terms and conditions, and at such time as the Commissioner deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Children for Whom Local Agencies Are Unable To Provide Education

Sec. 10. In the case of children who it is estimated by the Commissioner in any fiscal year will reside on Federal property at the end of the next fiscal year—

(1) if no tax revenues of the State or any political subdivision thereof may be expended for the free public education of such children; or

(2) if it is the judgment of the Commissioner, after he has consulted with the appropriate State educational agency, that no local educational agency is able to provide suitable free public education for such children,

the Commissioner shall make arrangements for constructing or otherwise providing the minimum school facilities necessary for the education of such children. Such arrangements may also be made to provide, on a temporary basis, minimum school facilities for children of members of the Armed Forces on active duty, if the schools in which free public education is usually provided for such children are made unavailable to them as a result of official action by State or local governmental authority and it is the judgment of the Commissioner, after he has consulted with the appropriate State educational agency, that no local educational agency is able to provide suitable free public education for such children. To the maximum extent practicable school facilities provided under this section shall be comparable to minimum school facilities provided for children in comparable communities in the State. This section shall not apply (A) to children who reside on Federal property under the control of the Atomic Energy Commissioner, and (B) to Indian children attending federally operated Indian schools. Whenever it is necessary for the Commissioner to provide school facilities for children residing on Federal property under this section, the membership of such children may not be included in computing under section 5 the maximum on the total of the payments for any local educational agency.

Withholding of Payments

Sec. 11. (a) Whenever the Commissioner of Education, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to a local educational agency, finds (1) that there is a substantial failure to comply with the drawings and specifications for the project, (2) that any funds paid to a local educational agency under this Act have been diverted from the purposes for which paid, or (3) that any assurance given in an application is not being or cannot be carried out, the Commissioner may forthwith notify such agency that no further payment will be made under this Act with respect to such agency until there is no longer any failure to comply or the diversion or default has been corrected or, if compliance or correction is impossible, until such agency repays or arranges for the repayment of Federal moneys which have been diverted or improperly expended.

(b) The final refusal of the Commissioner to approve part or all of any application under this Act, and the Commissioner's final action under subsection (a) of this section, shall be subject to judicial review on the record, in the United States court of appeals for the circuit in which the local educational agency is located, in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.

Administration

Sec. 12. (a) In the administration of this Act, no department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States shall exercise any direction, supervision, or control over the personnel, curriculum, or program of instruction of any school or school system of any local or State educational agency.

(b) The Commissioner of Education shall administer this Act, and he may make such regulations and perform such other functions as he finds necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(c) The Commissioner shall include in his annual report to the Congress a full report of the administration of his functions under this Act, including a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements.

(d) With respect to compliance with and enforcement of the prevailing wage provisions of section 6(b)(1)(E), the Secretary of Labor shall prescribe appropriate standards, regulations, and procedures, which shall be observed by the agencies administering such provisions, and shall cause to be made by the Department of Labor such investigations as he deems desirable.

Use of Other Federal Agencies: Transfer and Availability of Appropriations

Sec. 13. (a) The Commissioner may delegate to any officer or employee of the Office of Education any of his functions under this Act, except the making of regulations. In carrying out his functions under this Act, the Commissioner of Education may also utilize the facilities and services of any other Federal department or agency and may delegate the performance of any of his functions, except the making of regulations, to any officer or employee of any other Federal department or agency. The Commissioner of Education shall exercise the authority contained in the preceding sentence whenever such exercise will avoid the creation within the Office of Education of a staff and facilities which duplicate existing available staffs and facilities. Any such utilization or delegation shall be pursuant to proper agreement with the Federal department or agency concerned; and payment to cover the cost thereof shall be made either in advance or by way of reimbursement, as may be provided in such agreement. Any delegation of functions or authority authorized under this section will not relieve the Commissioner of the responsibility placed on him by this Act.

(b) All Federal departments or agencies administering Federal property on which children reside, and all such departments or agencies principally responsible for Federal activities which may give rise to a need for the construction of school facilities, shall to the maximum extent practicable, comply with requests of the Commissioner for information he may require in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(c) No appropriation to any department or agency of the United States, other than an appropriation to carry out this Act, shall be available for the same purpose as this Act; except that nothing in this subsection shall affect the availability of appropriations authorized, prior to September 23, 1950, for the construction of school facilities to be attended by Indian children or appropriations (1) for the construction of school facilities on Federal property under the control of the Atomic Energy Commission, (2) for the construction of school facilities which are to be federally operated for Indian children, or (3) for the construction of school facilities under the Alaska Public Works Act, approved August 24, 1949.

School Construction Assistance in Other Federally Affected Areas

Sec. 14. (a) If the Commissioner determines with respect to any local educational agency that—

(1) such agency is providing or, upon completion of the school facilities for which provision is made herein, will provide free public education for children who reside on Federal property, and whose membership in the schools of such agency has not formed and will not form the basis for payments under other provisions of this Act, and that the total number of such children represents a substantial percentage of the total number of children for whom such agency provides free public education or that the total number of such children who reside on Indian lands located outside the school district of such agency equals or exceeds 100;

(2) the immunity of such Federal property to taxation by such agency has created a substantial and continuing impairment of its ability to finance needed school facilities;

(3) such agency is making a reasonable tax effort and is exercising due diligence in availing itself of State and other financial assistance available for the purpose; and

(4) such agency does not have sufficient funds available to it from other Federal, State, and local sources to provide the minimum school facilities required for free public education in its school district,

he may provide the additional assistance necessary to enable such agency to provide such facilities, upon such terms and in such amounts (subject to the provisions of this section) as the Commissioner may consider to be in the public interest;

but such additional assistance may not exceed the portion of the cost of such facilities which the Commissioner estimates is attributable to children who reside on Federal property, and which has not been, and is not to be, recovered by the local educational agency from other sources, including payments by the United States under any other provisions of this Act or any other law. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, the Commissioner may waive the percentage requirement in paragraph (1) in the case of any application for additional assistance on account of children who reside on Indian lands whenever, in his judgment, exceptional circumstances exist which make such action necessary to avoid inequity and avoid defeating the purposes of this section. Assistance may be furnished under this subsection without regard to paragraph (2) (but subject to the other provisions of this subsection and subsection (c)) to any local educational agency which provides free public education for children who reside on Indian lands located outside its school district. For purposes of this subsection "Indian lands" means Indian reservations or other real property referred to in the third sentence of section 15(1).

(b) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year ending prior to July 1, 1965, such sums, not to exceed $60,000,000 in the aggregate, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section. There are also authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for administration of such provisions. Amounts so appropriated, other than amounts appropriated for administration, shall remain available until expended, except that after June 30, 1965, no agreement may be made to extend assistance under this section.

(c) No payment may be made to any local educational agency under subsection (a) except upon application therefor which is submitted through the appropriate State educational agency and is filed with the Commissioner in accordance with regulations prescribed by him, and which meets the requirements of section 6(b)(1). In determining the order in which such applications shall be approved, the Commissioner shall consider the relative educational and financial needs of the local educational agencies which have submitted approvable applications and the nature and extent of the Federal responsibility. No payment may be made under subsection (a) unless the Commissioner finds, after consultation with the State and local educational agencies, that the project or projects with respect to which it is made are not inconsistent with overall State plans for the construction of school facilities. All determinations made by the Commissioner under this section shall be made only after consultation with the appropriate State educational agency and the local educational agency.

(d) Amounts paid by the Commissioner to local educational agencies under subsection (a) may be paid in advance of, or by way of reimbursement for, work performed or purchases made pursuant to the agreement with the Commissioner under this section, and may be paid in such installments as the Commissioner may determine. Any funds paid to a local educational agency and not expended or otherwise used for the purposes for which paid shall be repaid to the Treasury of the United States.

(e) None of the provisions of sections 1 to 10, both inclusive, other than section 6(b)(1), shall apply with respect to determinations made under this section.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 15. For the purposes of this Act—

(1) The term "Federal property" means real property which is owned by the United States or is leased by the United States, and which is not subject to taxation by any State or any political subdivision of a State or by the District of Columbia. Such term includes real property which is owned by the United States and leased therefrom and the improvements thereon, even though the lessee's interest, or any improvement on such property, is subject to taxation by a State or a political subdivision of a State or by the District of Columbia. Except for the purposes of section 10, such term also includes (A) real property held in trust by the United States for individual Indians or Indian tribes, and real property held by individual Indians or Indians tribes which is subject to restrictions on alienation imposed by the United States, and (B) any school which is providing flight training to members of the Air Force under contractual arrangements with the Department of the Air Force at an airport which is owned by a State or a political subdivision of a State. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, such term does not include (A) any real property used by the United States primarily for the provision of services or benefits to the local area in which such property is situated, (B) any real property used for a labor supply center, labor home,

or labor camp for migratory farm workers, (C) any real property under the jurisdiction of the Post Office Department and used primarily for the provision of postal services, or (D) any low-rent housing project held under title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, the United States Housing Act of 1937, the Act of June 28, 1940 (Public Law 671, Seventy-sixth Congress), or any law amendatory of or supplementary to any of such Acts.

(2) The term "child" means any child who is within the age limits for which the applicable State provides free public education.

(3) The term "parent" includes a legal guardian or other person standing in loco parentis.

(4) The term "free public education" means education which is provided at public expense, under public supervision and direction, and without tuition charge, and which is provided as elementary or secondary school education in the applicable State.

(5) The membership of schools shall be determined in accordance with State law or, in the absence of State law governing such a determination, in accordance with regulations of the Commissioner; except that, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, where the local educational agency of the school district in which any child resides makes or contracts to make a tuition payment for the free public education of such child in a school situated in another school district, for purposes of this Act the membership of such child, shall be held and considered—

(A) if the two local educational agencies concerned so agree, and if such agreement is approved by the Commissioner, as membership of a school of the local educational agency receiving such tuition payment;

(B) in the absence of any such approved agreement, as membership of a school of the local educational agency so making or contracting to make such tuition payment.

In any determination of membership of schools, children who are not provided free public education (as defined in paragraph (4)) shall not be counted.

(6) The average per pupil cost of constructing minimum school facilities in the State in which the school district of a local educational agency is situated shall be determined by the Commissioner of Education on the basis of the contract cost per square foot under contracts for the construction of school facilities (exclusive of costs of site improvements, equipment, and architectural, engineering, and legal fees) entered into in the State for the base year designated in the application, increased by a percentage estimated by the Commissioner to represent additional costs for site improvements, equipment, and architectural, engineering, and legal fees, and multiplied by a factor estimated by the Commissioner to represent the area needed per pupil in minimum school facilities. If the Commissioner finds that the information available for the State concerned for such preceding fiscal year is inadequate or not sufficiently representative, he shall determine such cost on the basis of such information as he has available and after consultation with the State educational agency. The cost of constructing minimum school facilities in the school district of a local educational agency shall be determined by the Commissioner, after consultation with the State and local educational agencies, on the basis of such information as may be contained in the application of such local educational agency and such other information as he may obtain.

(7) Estimates of membership, and all other determinations with respect to eligibility and maximum amount of payment, shall be made as of the time of the approval of the application for which made, and shall be made on the basis of the best information available at the time of such approval.

(8) The terms "construct", "constructing", and "construction" include the preparation of drawings and specifications for school facilities; erecting building, acquiring, altering, remodeling, improving, or extending school facilities; and the inspection and supervision of the construction of school facilities.

(9) The term "school facilities" includes classrooms and related facilities; and initial equipment, machinery, and utilities necessary or appropriate for school purposes. Such term does not include athletic stadiums, or structures or facilities intended primarily for athletic exhibitions, contests, or games or other events for which admission is to be charged to the general public. Except as used in sections 9 and 10, such term does not include interests in land and off-site improvements.

(10) Whether or not school facilities are minimum school facilities shall be determined by the Commissioner, after consultation with the State and local educational agencies, in accordance with regulations prescribed by him.

(11) The term "local educational agency" means a board of education or other legally constituted local school authority having administrative control and direction of free public education in a county, township, independent, or other school district located within a State. Such term includes any State agency which directly operates and maintains facilities for providing free public education or which has responsibility for the provision of such facilities.

(12) The term "State educational agency" means the officer or agency primarily responsible for the State supervision of public elementary and secondary schools.

(13) The term "State" means a State, Puerto Rico, Guam, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, or Wake Island.

(14) The terms "Commissioner of Education" and "Commissioner" mean the United States Commissioner of Education.

(15) The term "base year" means the regular school year preceding the fiscal year in which an application was filed under this Act or the regular school year preceding such school year, as may be designated in the application, except that in the case of an application based on children referred to in paragraph (2) or (3) of section 5(a), the base year shall in no event be later than the regular school year 1962–1963; and

(16) The term "increase period" means the period of two consecutive regular school years immediately following such base year.